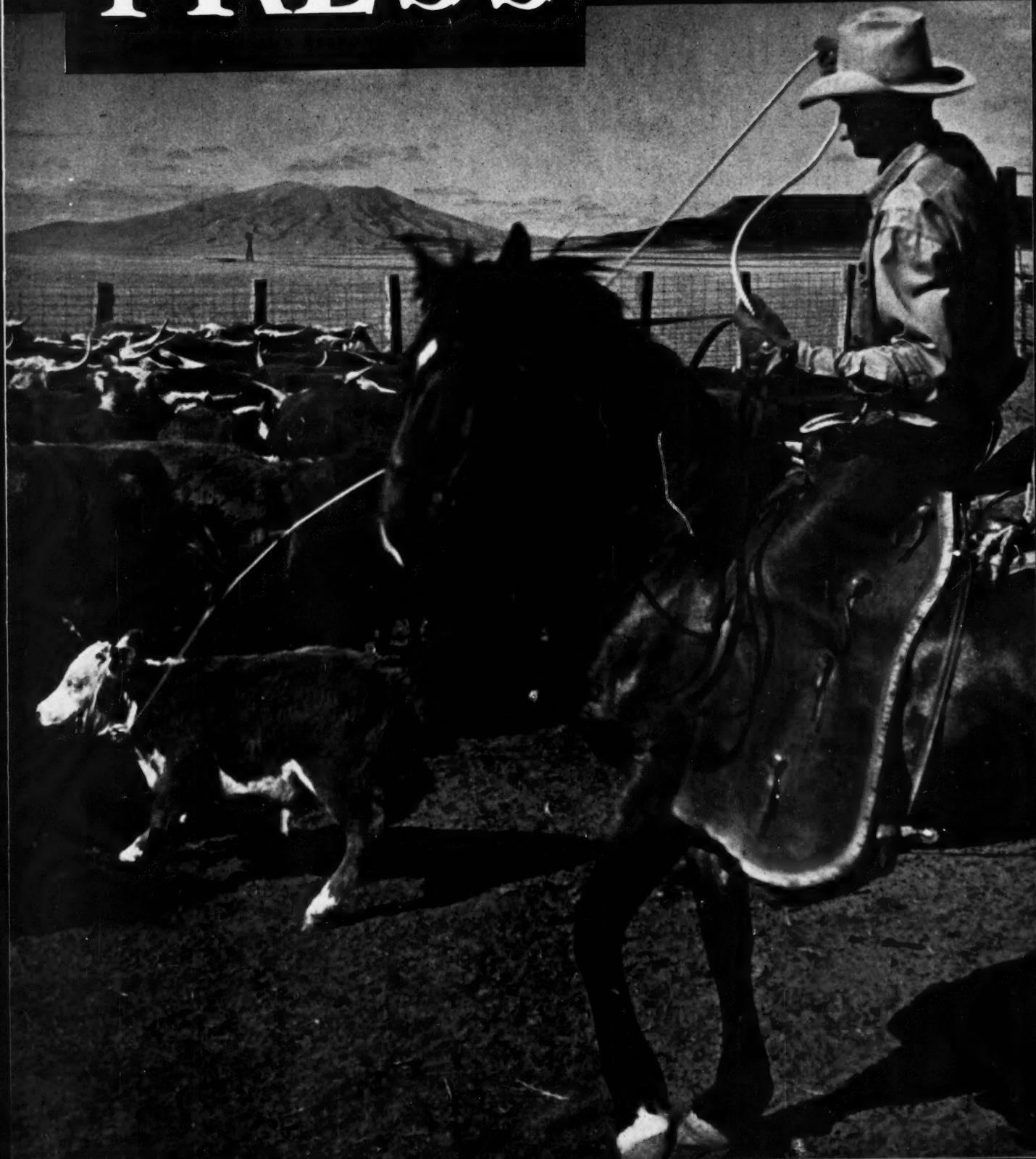


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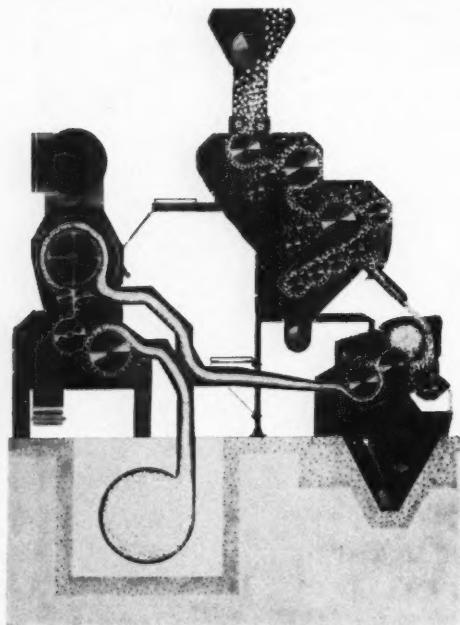
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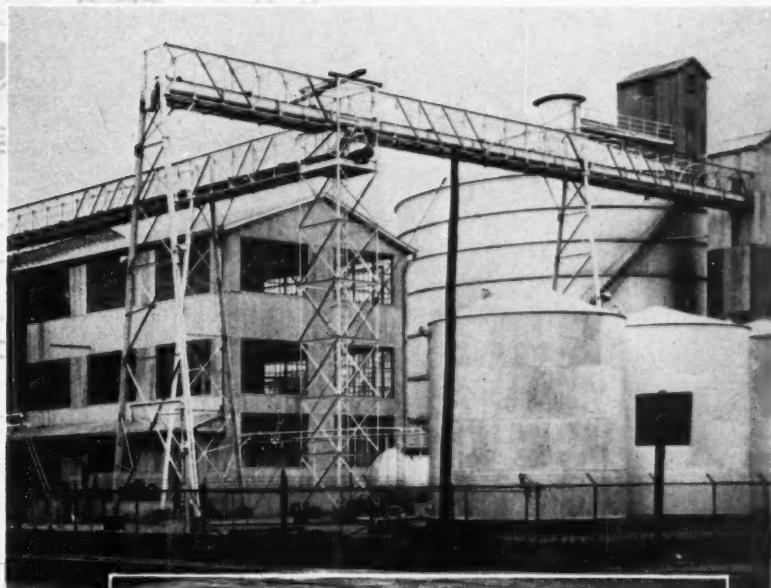
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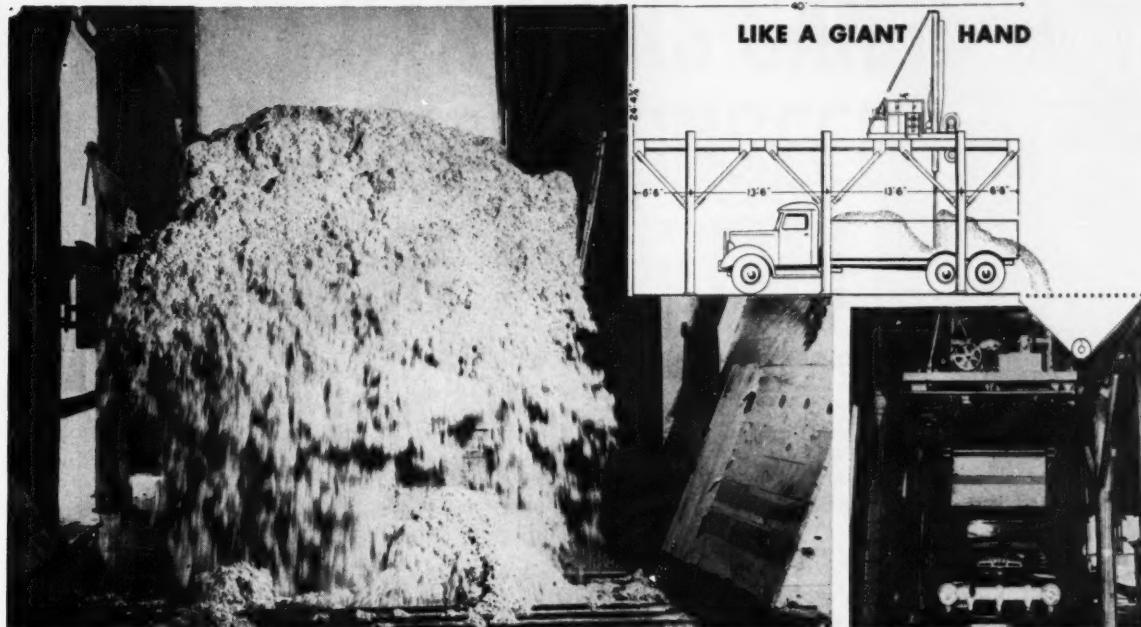
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National Cotton Ginners' Association
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Arizona Ginners' Association
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California Cotton Ginners' Association
The Carolinas Ginners' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association
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Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association
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★ ON OUR COVER:

Calf ropin' (without the g) is one of the more colorful sports of the West—a favorite contest at Fourth of July celebrations and other occasions when cowmen gather. More important, however, is the roping that goes on all of the time in the daily work of the cattle ranch, as shown in the picture on the cover of this issue. A good roper, mounted on a cow pony that knows his business, is invaluable on any ranch.

Photograph by Bob Taylor

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A \$50 Million Problem Child

Linter Production, Markets Studied

**USDA report and plans for processing
clinic put emphasis on need of holding outlets
for this versatile cottonseed product.**

For more information, contact the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) at 301-435-0911 or 1-800-377-1328.

LINTERS, a \$50 million problem child of cottonseed crushing, are as troublesome as ever in 1954. Lower prices, limited demand and prospects for a record carryover of about 1.5 million bales next Aug. 1 are reasons enough for the industry to give serious thought to every possible means of improving the quality and market position of linters.

Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde showed no greater differences than linters have in their checkered history. Crushers like to remember when it was profitable to skin every possible linter off the seed. They would rather forget the many times when they removed linters chiefly in order to get satisfactory oil extraction. Older members of the industry recall the long fight after World War I to get compensation from the federal government for the losses suffered through cancellation of linters contracts.



RALPH WOODRUFF, Osceola, Ark., is president of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association, co-sponsor of the processing clinic; and will preside over the second day's sessions.

Two current matters concerning linters are of particular interest to crushers. One of these is the study of cotton linters by Marion E. Whitten and Joseph H. Stevenson of USDA's cotton branch, titled Cotton Linters—Production, Marketing and Market Outlets, which is discussed later in this article.

New Orleans Conference

The other is an important discussion of linters that will be held on Feb. 15-16 at New Orleans during the third annual Cottonseed Processing Clinic sponsored jointly by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory and the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association.



F. M. WELLS, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Cincinnati, is chairman of the subcommittee on lint cleaning, Valley Oilseed Processors' Association, which will report at the New Orleans meeting.



J. A. KIME of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory staff will preside on the opening day of the third Cottonseed Processing Clinic in New Orleans on Feb. 15-16.

The second day of this Clinic, as shown by the following summary of the program, will be devoted to improving the quality of linters. Discussions of the problem of cleaning cottonseed and improving linters at previous meetings proved of wide interest to the industry; and the 1954 reports and discussions of linters should be even more valuable.

Authoritative information on seed cleaning and linters, much of it based on reports at the 1953 Cottonseed Processing Clinic, was contained in a series of special articles published last spring by The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. First of the articles was The Importance of Clean Linters to Bleachers by O. A. Lester and W. L. Stafford of Hercules Powder Co., published April 11. Fred M. Wells, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., chairman of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association subcommittee on lint cleaning, wrote the April 25 article, The Problem of Reduced Value of Cotton Linters. Effects of Ginning Roughly Harvested Cotton on Foreign Matter Content of Cottonseed was the title of the May 9 article, by Charles M. Merkel and Francis L. Gerdes of USDA. A staff article summarizing the problem concluded the series in the May 23 issue.

- **Conference Program**—The New Orleans meeting will open with a program on the first day presenting progress reports by Laboratory staff members on the present status of cottonseed processing research projects.

J. A. Kime of the Laboratory will be chairman for the first day's sessions, starting at 9:30 a.m. in the auditorium on the third floor. Laboratory Director C. H. Fisher, chief of USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch; and Ralph Woodruff, Osceola, Ark., president of the Association, will open the meeting.

A. M. Altschul, head of the Laboratory oilseed division, will summarize the

By WALTER B. MOORE
Assistant Editor
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

cooperative program on the effect of processing on the quality of cottonseed meal or oil.

Cottonseed cooking experiments will be reviewed by F. H. Thurber, and J. M. Dechary will discuss experiments in using special reagents to improve oil color. Both men are in the oilseed division.

A report on screw pressing of cottonseed will be made by A. Cecil Wamble, manager of the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory at College Station, Texas.

Following a luncheon, the afternoon session first will hear a report from H. L. E. Vix of the Laboratory's engineering and development division on the status of commercial application of filtration-extraction to cottonseed and soybeans.

Engineering Division Head E. A. Gastrock will discuss the extension of filtration-extraction to minor oilseeds of the South.

John F. Moloney, Memphis, assistant to the executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, will talk on the economic value of linters to mills and farmers.

L. L. Holzenthal of the Laboratory will report on a survey of the problem of cleaning cottonseed and linters and preliminary experimental results.

• Second Day — Association President Woodruff will preside at the sessions on Feb. 16, starting at 9 a.m.

A statement will be made for the subcommittee on cottonseed cleaning by its chairman, J. H. Brawner, Southern Cotton Oil Co., New Orleans. F. M. Wells,

Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Cincinnati, will make a statement for the lint cleaning subcommittee of which he is chairman.

Marion Mann, Williamson, Northup Co., Atlanta, will discuss desirable characteristics in linters for various markets.

Desirable characteristics in linters for paper manufacture will be outlined by B. B. Anniss of Memphis.

Quality standards for linters and the value of physico-chemical determinations will be the subject for J. W. Bremer, Swift & Co., Chicago; and M. C. Verdery, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, will discuss developments in seed and lint cleaning in West Texas.

Charles R. Campbell, Dallas, engineering contractor, will talk on the use of basket-type seed cleaners.

The afternoon session is to open with a statement by Wells on pneumatic cleaners and perforated linter fronts.

Allen Smith, Perkins Oil Co., Memphis, will report on jet-type lint cleaners and discuss the use of pneumatic cleaners.

New seed cotton cleaning equipment and its effect on cottonseed quality will be the subject for C. C. Speakes, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.

R. D. Long, Carver Cotton Gin Co., Memphis, will talk on operating standards for seed cleaning and lint room machinery.

A summary report by a special committee and resolutions will conclude the meeting at 4 p.m.

USDA Linter Study

Authors of the USDA report on linters, mentioned earlier in this article, interviewed representative crushers, linter dealers, brokers and converters during the 1951-52 season.

In addition to general information and statistics on linter production, marketing and consumption in the publication, there are some comments that seem especially significant with relation to the current linter situation. Among these is the following:

"Linters are often purchased and sold according to the buyer's and seller's own conception of quality. The accuracy or thoroughness of such classification is problematical"

The study shows that official standards were used as a guide in controlling the quality of 43 percent of the linters produced in 1951-52; private types were used as the guide on 18 percent; cellulose determination, used on linters sold for chemical uses, as a guide on 9 percent; and no quality control was used for 30 percent of the linters.

• **Sales Methods** — "In actual trading practices," Whitten and Stevenson comment, "notable differences occurred in methods used for determining quality of the two principal types of linters—felting and chemical."

Their survey shows that 94 percent of the chemical linters were sold according to cellulose content. For felting-type linters, they report 78 percent of sales based on bale inspection, 12 percent based on official standards, 8 percent on private types and 2 percent on description of type.

In discussing inspection, they mention that "In some marketing transactions in which quality evaluation is based on inspection, the buyer may reject delivery if in his opinion the linters are not of

(Continued on Page 35)

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At Charlotte, Feb. 15-16

Carolinas Ginners' Meeting Planned

■ GENERAL SESSION will start Monday afternoon with Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, Memphis, making first address.

Claude L. Welch, director of the Production and Marketing Division, National Cotton Council, Memphis, is scheduled to make the first address at the fifteenth annual convention of the Carolinas Ginners' Association to be held Feb. 15-16 at Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N.C. The opening general session will convene at 1 p.m. Monday.

Convention registration will begin at 9:30 a.m. Feb. 15 and the board of directors will meet at the same time.

Tuesday's business program includes talks by Hugh Agnew, president, South Carolina Farm Bureau; Charles Merkel, agricultural engineer, USDA's Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; H. G. Connolly, cotton branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Raleigh, N.C.; and M. R. Powers, Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, S.C.

Brief messages will be delivered by Sam Williams, ginning specialist, Clemson College, and Fred P. Johnson, marketing specialist, North Carolina Department of Agriculture.



MYRES W. TILGHMAN

Entertainment features include the annual golf tournament which will start Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, and the annual banquet Monday night. A variety show will be a feature of the banquet.

The formal program for the convention had not been completed as this was written, according to Clifford H. Hardy, Bennettsville, S.C., secretary-treasurer.

Association officers include Myres W. Tilghman, Dunn, N.C., president; Frank M. Wannamaker, St. Matthews, S.C., vice-president; and Clyde E. Upchurch, Jr., Raeford, N.C., vice-president.

Memphis Cotton Exchange Names 1954 Officers

Lewis K. McKee, Lytle McKee Cotton Co., Memphis, has been named 1954 president of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, and J. W. Jackson, Manget Bros., Inc., was elected first vice-president. McKee succeeds Parks Kinnett, Kinnett-Sturgis & Co.

Thomas J. White, Jr., and George Bland were named vice-presidents. Chosen for two-year terms on the board of directors were W. E. Oates and C. L. Anderson, while one-year terms were voted for J. T. Murff, A. M. Crawford and R. G. Gardner. The executive secretary, Arthur J. Bower, was named treasurer.

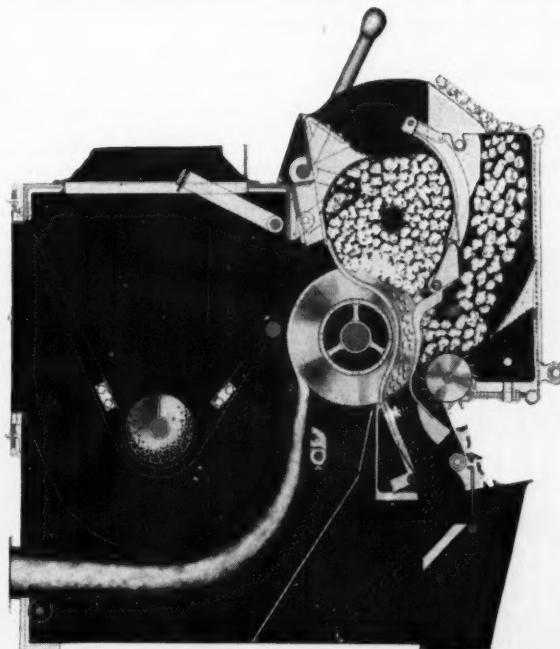
Cotton Promotion Has Best Chance Ever

Promotional opportunities for cotton are at an all-time high in 1954," says Richard T. Alexander, New York, National Cotton Council.

Speaking before the American Retail Association executives recently in New York, Alexander pointed out that cotton is making promotable fashion news in all department store textiles.

"There is widespread consumer interest in cotton as such," the Council representative said. He emphasized cotton's gains in women's wear, men's sportswear, domestics and floor coverings.

Alexander urged widespread participation in National Cotton Week May 10-15.



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SHOWN HERE are some of the officers and committee chairmen of the Texas Cotton Ginner's Association who attended the meeting with allied industry representatives at McAllen, Texas, on Jan. 17-18-19. Front row, l. to r., are S. N. Reed, O'Brien, president of the Association; John N. Burkhardt, Alamo, labor committee chairman; Max C. Smith, San Marcos, resolutions committee; Lee Massey, Pilot Point, insurance committee; and Vice-President Jerome Jalufka, Robstown, pink bollworm and insect control committee. Back row, l. to r., are C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple, finance committee chairman; Martin Teinert, Walberg, convention committee; and James Walsh, Mission, and Horace Etchison, McAllen, co-chairmen of the general arrangements committee.

At McAllen, Jan. 17-18-19

Texas Ginner's Meet, Review Problems

■ MEETING of officers and directors with representatives of allied industries considers topics of mutual interest.

Many problems shared by ginner's and allied industries were discussed at the Jan. 17-18-19 meeting of officers and directors of the Texas Cotton Ginner's Association with representatives of allied industries. The meeting was held at Casa de Palmas Hotel at McAllen.

James Walsh, Mission Gin Co., Mission, and Horace Etchison, McAllen Gin Co., McAllen, were co-chairmen of the general arrangements committee.

Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, who also is executive vice-president of the National Cotton Ginner's Association, was re-elected executive vice-president of the Texas group.

Etchison presided at the meeting which opened Monday at 9:30 a.m. Earl Hobbs, Earl Hobbs Gin, New Deal, opened the meeting with prayer. Association President S. N. Reed, O'Brien Co-op Gin, O'Brien, made the response to McAllen Mayor Bowie's address of welcome at the Jan. 18 morning session.

Individual committee meetings were held Monday afternoon, and committee reports were heard at the Tuesday session.

Reports were made by C. L. Walker, Jr., Southland Cotton Oil Co., Temple, finance committee; Martin Teinert, Doering & Teinert Gin, Walburg, convention committee; Jerome Jalufka, Violet Gin, Robstown, pink bollworm and insect control committee; Earl Hobbs, fire and accident prevention committee; Lee Massey, Massey Gin Co., Pilot Point, insurance committee; John N. Burkhardt, Burkhardt's Gins, Alamo, labor committee; and Max C. Smith, O. C.

Smith & Co., San Marcos, resolutions committee.

Topics discussed in McAllen include bale penalty rates, workmen's compensation insurance, state meetings, gin schools, promotional work, income taxes, labor and fire insurance rates.

The Tuesday morning meeting was a joint session with members of the Rio Grande Valley Ginner's Association. James Walsh, president of the Valley group, was presiding officer for this program.

Plans for the April 5-6-7 convention in Dallas were discussed, and the group received an invitation to hold the officers and directors meeting in Lubbock next year.

Memorial resolutions were read for W. I. Bishop, Justin, and Frank Svadlenak, Thrall.

Entertainment features of the three-day meeting included a tour of the Lower Rio Grande Valley Tuesday afternoon and a banquet Tuesday night at which the Valley ginner's group was host. A dinner Monday night was held at the Monte Carlo Casino, Reynosa, Mexico, and W. D. Watkins, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, was chairman for that event. Ladies attending the meeting were entertained Monday afternoon at the McAllen Country Club, with Mrs. Horace Etchison and Mrs. James Walsh as hostesses.

Swift Transfers Steele To Harlingen Mill

O. R. Steele, manager of the Swift & Co. oil mill in Coleman, Texas, since 1949, was transferred to the Harlingen, Texas, oil mill, effective Jan. 11.

E. F. Czichos, Memphis, southern division manager of Swift & Co. oil mill department, made the announcement in Coleman Jan. 9 at a special meeting at which Steele was honored.

Steele, a native of Abbott, Texas, joined Swift at West, Texas, in 1937. He also served at the firm's Waco oil mill before going to Coleman. He is married and has two children.

• Meeting Plans Made By Superintendents

PLANS for the Feb. 6 regional meeting of the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association at the Hotel Marion in Little Rock have been announced by Chairman E. F. Kelley, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock.

A number of industry problems will be discussed by a panel from 4 to 5:30 p.m. W. G. Quinn, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Greenwood, Miss., will be the moderator for the forum discussion. Keith A. Fitch, industrial director of Orkin's Institute of Industrial Sanitation, will review the Food and Drug Administration's requirements that apply to cottonseed oil mills.

Dr. Thomas W. Carroll will be the guest speaker and Joe J. Schmelzer will be toastmaster for a dinner meeting at 7 p.m. in the ballroom. Special entertainment is scheduled.

Superintendents are urged to bring their wives to the meeting, which promises to be one of the most interesting of recent years, Kelley said.

Cotton Caravan Will Tour New Mexico Feb. 13-27

The 1954 Cotton Caravan, featuring informational and educational talks and exhibits on about every phase of cotton production and marketing, will tour all major cotton producing areas of New Mexico, Feb. 13-27, Marshall O. Thompson, Extension cotton marketing specialist at New Mexico A. & M. College, has announced.

According to tentative plans, the caravan will make its first stop in Tularosa, Feb. 13. Other stops on the tour include Hatch, Feb. 16; Anthony, Feb. 17; Lordsburg, Feb. 18; Socorro, Feb. 20; Portales, Feb. 23; Roswell, Feb. 24; Artesia, Feb. 25; Carlsbad, Feb. 26; and Lovington, Feb. 27.

The stop at Portales will be for cotton producers in Quay, Curry, De Baca, and Roosevelt Counties.

This is the second year that the caravan will transport, practically to the producer's door, latest informational material on production, marketing, and insect and disease control.

The caravan will feature more than 90 feet of exhibits, Thompson said. On hand at each stop will be specialists of the USDA, New Mexico Extension Service and Experiment Station, county agents, and others to answer questions and assist farmers in planning their 1954 operations.

A highlight of the program this year will be a forum on the use of acreages diverted from cotton production. There will also be discussions on insect and disease control, mechanical harvesting, ginning of mechanically-harvested cotton, defoliation, fertilization, new varieties, and the economic outlook. A question box will end both the morning and the afternoon sessions.

Soybean Supports Set

Price support for 1954-crop soybeans has been set at \$2.22 per bushel, USDA says. This is equal to 80 percent of the Dec. 15, 1953, parity price for soybeans. The 1953-crop price was supported at 90 percent of parity.

• Bean Support Level Causes Concern

MEMBERS of the cottonseed processing industry have expressed concern recently over the position of cottonseed following USDA's reduction of the support price on soybeans from 90 percent to 80 percent of parity. Oil and meal from seed and beans are directly competitive, it has been pointed out, and the support levels of the two commodities determine whether surpluses will be accumulated out of the cottonseed or soybean crops.

In the 1951 and 1952 crop years, both crops were supported at 90 percent of parity—soybeans through loan and purchase and cottonseed through Commodity Credit Corporation purchase of prod-

ucts from mills that paid the support price. At uniform support levels (in terms of parity), the entire surplus accumulated in the form of cottonseed products, while soybean products took over the markets. This occurred because the products of a ton of soybeans are higher in value than those of a ton of cottonseed and because cottonseed cost considerably more to process. Higher prices are required for cottonseed products than for soybean products in order to return the same percentage of parity to producers.

In the 1953 crop year, cottonseed were supported at 75 percent of parity and soybeans at 90 percent. With the differential, a much smaller quantity of cottonseed products has moved into CCC hands, and this has been partially balanced by about 25 million bushels of

Cut-Price Sales of Butter Proposed

USDA is considering a plan to cut retail butter prices to about 46 cents per pound, Howard H. Gordon, chief of the Commodity Stabilization Service, told a House appropriations subcommittee Jan. 27. Under the plan the government would buy all butter produced and sell it to commercial dealers who would retail it for whatever the market would bring. Gordon said USDA is checking the legality of the plan, and estimated that it might move 80 million pounds of the present 250 million pounds of surplus butter into consumption during the first year of operation.

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With grain becoming increasingly more important in the agricultural economy of the South, forward-looking cotton ginners have already adapted their operations to include Kelly Duplex grain handling and processing equipment. They've found that this equipment, designed and built for top efficiency, low maintenance and long life, is able to give them steady, year 'round business and employment... greatly increased volume... and, above all, a GOOD profit. It can do the same for you!

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VERTICAL FEED MIXER
Available in 6 sizes
1/2 to 5 ton capacity—to meet any need.

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- Electric Truck Hoist
- Corn Scalper
- Chain Drag
- Attrition Mill Blower
- Corn Crusher-Regulator
- Grain Feeder
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soybeans entering the loan. Even so, the greater part of the fats and oils surplus from the 1953 crop has accumulated as cottonseed oil.

No announcement has been made as to a 1954 cottonseed support program. With support on soybeans reduced from 90 percent to 80 percent of parity, however, a comparable reduction in the present 75 percent support on cottonseed is required. Otherwise, it is pointed out, the great bulk of the cottonseed crop, either as seed or products, will go into government storage. CCC already owns about one billion pounds of cottonseed oil and one million bales of linters. Any further accumulation would cause irreparable damage to the markets for cottonseed products which have already lost much ground to competitors as a result of the support programs.

Spencer Heads Texas Cotton Production Committee

Appointment of C. B. Spencer, Dallas, as chairman of the production committee of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas has been announced by Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.

Spencer, agricultural director of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, succeeds J. D. Prewit, College Station, vice-director of Texas Extension Service, as committee chairman.

Jackson praised the leadership given by Prewit and said the Extension leader would serve in other capacities with the statewide committee and the American Cotton Congress.

"We are fortunate in having Spencer to take over this important work," Jackson said, "as he is one of the most active and best informed men on cotton in Texas."

Dr. J. E. Adams, head, department of agronomy, Texas A. & M. College; George H. Hurt, director, vocational agricultural education; and Fred C. Elliott, cotton work specialist, Texas Extension Service, will serve as vice-chairmen of the production committee, Jackson stated.

The production committee supplies the over-all leadership and serves as the coordinating agency for problems of cotton production in Texas.

■ W. C. JACOBSEN has been named acting director of California's Department of Agriculture. He succeeds A. A. BROCK, who has resigned.

• Award Cotton Prizes In North Carolina

ELEVEN North Carolina farmers received \$3,000 in bonuses in Raleigh, Jan. 25, for producing top yields in the 1953 Five-Acre Cotton Contest.

At a meeting of the State Cotton Promotion Committee at the state college Robert Kilgo, Negro farmer of Union County, picked up a check for \$800 as first prize winner in the state. Kilgo produced an average of 1,135 pounds of lint per acre on five acres. Like the other contestants, he followed recommended practices and kept accurate records. The records, according to D. W. Weaver, director of the Extension Service, will furnish a valuable file of information, and proof of the cotton yields that can be obtained by following the best practices.

Weaver made the awards on behalf of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, which offered the prizes. W. T. Melvin, Planters Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Rocky Mount, is president of the crushers' group. Paul Keller, Central Oil & Milling Co., Clayton, is 1953 secretary of the Cotton Promotion Committee; and T. F. Bridgers, Farmers Cotton Oil Co., Wilson, is chairman of the organization committee.

Parlia Raynor, Johnston County, was second in the state with an average per acre yield of 1,078 pounds of lint. He received a check for \$400.

Prizes of \$300, \$200, and \$100 were given to first, second and third place cotton growers, respectively, in each of three districts.

T. B. Upchurch, Raeford, president of the Cotton Promotion Committee, asked the committee to adopt a slogan in an effort to keep cotton income from declining drastically. The slogan: "A Bale or More in '54."

The 427 contestants in last year's Five-Acre Cotton Contest produced an average yield of 559 pounds of lint per acre. This compares with a state average of 283 pounds per acre.

D. W. Colvard, dean of the school of agriculture, asserted that one of the biggest problems in North Carolina cotton production, and in tobacco, was the problem of "human labor consumption."

"Cotton requires 138 manhours per acre," Colvard declared. This high labor requirement is "a real bottleneck if yields are less than 300 pounds per acre."

"... The development of a small harvester stands out as a major need," according to Colvard. "Of the 100,000 farms that produce cotton in North Carolina, about 75,000 grow less than 10 acres of cotton. Without custom work, few can justify the expense of mechanizing cotton production."

Colvard concluded that "in our second most important cash crop, we have a real opportunity to increase per acre yield."

Cotton Bag Sewing Contest

Twenty-seven state and regional fairs have already made plans to participate in the Save with Cotton Bags sewing contests this year, according to the National Cotton Council.

Contest sponsors are the Textile Bag Manufacturers' Association and the Pfaff Sewing Machine Co.

Caterpillar Names Darr Dallas Area Dealer

H. S. Darr, Arizona businessman, has been named the dealer for Caterpillar Tractor Co. in the Dallas territory effective Jan. 1, 1954.

In addition to the Caterpillar dealership, Darr has interests in the Frontier Air Lines, the Coca Cola Bottling Co., Wausau, Wisc., and the Darr-Aero-Tech, Inc., of Tucson, Ariz., the latter being one of only nine such training schools in the U.S.

Plans have been announced for a new building to be completed in the near future on an 18-acre tract located at the intersection of Route 183 and Loop 12 northeast of Irving, Texas. The new building will have approximately 50,000 square feet of floor space. Until these plans can be completed, temporary

headquarters will be taken up at the same location previously occupied by the R. B. George Equipment Co., at 1137 South Lamar Street, Dallas.

Lee White has been named general service manager of the organization.

Darr and his wife will reside in Dallas. They have two daughters who are both married. Both sons-in-law will be affiliated with the newly formed organization.

Douglas K. Fleming Is Married in Memphis

Douglas K. Fleming, of New York and Houston, and Mary Charity Wood Vinton, Memphis, were married Jan. 16 in Memphis. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston, and her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wood Vinton, Memphis.

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BALES LOOK NEATER
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LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. BOSTON, MASS.

as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Area of Production Ruling

THE FIFTH U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has handed down (Jan. 5, 1954) a decision (Jenkins vs. Durkin) holding that the administrator's definition of "area of production," issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act, is invalid. Under that Act, a complete exemption from minimum wages and maximum hours is given to certain agricultural processing operations, including cotton ginning, if the plant performing such operations is located within the "area of production."

The administrator has defined "area of production" so as to exclude from the exemption any gin located within one mile of a town of 2,500 population. The Court holds that this population standard is invalid. In support of this holding, it cites the minority opinion of the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals (Tobin vs. Traders' Compress Co.) where the administrator's definition was upheld.

This means that there are two conflicting decisions on the definition. The administrator may appeal the Fifth CCA decision to the U.S. Supreme Court or he may ignore it, as he has in some previous cases of conflicting opinions, and attempt to enforce the law on the basis of the decision which agrees with his interpretation. The employer meanwhile is left uncertain as to how to operate within the law.

• Delta Council Plan

DELTA COUNCIL has proposed a plan on the cotton surplus problem which calls for stockpiling three million bales as a national security measure. The stockpile would be rotated to maintain amounts of specific qualities of cotton needed, would be included in statistics used in determining production controls and would not be sold at less than 120 percent of parity.

A three million bale stockpile would leave another three million bales in excess of a normal carryover. Delta Council President C. R. Sayre suggests that it be allocated to each of the countries that have been importing U.S. cotton. These allocations would be moved by the following methods:

First, a portion of a country's allocation could be moved by offering the cotton at going market prices, but with a specific agreement that the U.S. would accept textile imports in amounts equal to the raw cotton poundage involved in a to-be-determined percent reduction in duty.

Second, another portion of the extra cotton could be offered at existing prices but on the basis of the official rate of exchange for the currency of the importing country. The supplier should then be able to take the exchange which he received for the cotton and convert it to dollars at a rate established by the U.S. government.

Third, a final portion of the cotton could be offered at existing prices while at the same time extending credit at not in excess of three percent for the negotiated length of time that it would take for this cotton to be imported,

processed and retailed. The interest would be accepted in currency of the importing country. Also, where possible the U.S. would accept needed defense materials as payment for this portion of the allotted cotton.

As a long-range approach to the problem, Dr. Sayre urged that the U.S. set a cotton export goal for the future, probably at 4½ million bales annually.

• Surplus Situation

USDA Secretary Ezra Taft Benson recently summarized the problem of surpluses as follows: "This is the situation that now confronts us. We are approaching the limits of borrowing authority in the CCC—\$6.75 billion—even though the borrowing authority was raised by \$2 billion in 1950. In October 1952, CCC investments in farm commodity holdings totaled about \$2 billion. In October 1953 they totaled \$4.5 billion. By next June they may well be at the legal limit with the need for further investments still mounting. We are forced to seek a higher limit on CCC's borrowing authority.

"We have in prospect a carryover of wheat in the amount of 800 million bushels—a full year's domestic requirement. We have a prospective cotton carryover of 9.6 million bales—another full year's domestic need. We envisage a corn carryover of 900 million bushels—far above normal. The prospective carryover of food fats and oils is 1.7 billion pounds—nearly double the carryover in October 1952. We entered the year 1954 with the biggest reserve of dairy products on record—about 8.5 billion pounds of milk equivalent.

"These conditions are weakening our agricultural economy. If we allow them to continue they can only end in a catastrophe that will make the potato fiasco look like child's play."

• Peterman Sketched

O. L. PETERMAN, Lubbock, Plains district manager for Western Cottonoil Co., is the subject of a biographical sketch in the January Paymaster, firm publication. A native of Cooke County, Texas, Peterman was raised in Oklahoma, but has been associated with the ginning and crushing industries in Texas since he was grown.

Council Is Holding Annual Meeting

Approximately 700 members of the cotton and allied industries are in Atlanta for the sixteenth annual meeting of the National Cotton Council Feb. 1-2 at the Biltmore Hotel. The complete program of the meeting was published Jan. 16 in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, and the Feb. 13 issue will report the meeting. Committee meetings and staff conferences on Jan. 28-29-30-31 preceded the general meeting.

At Chickasha, Okla.

Ginners' Field Day Set for Feb. 16

■ STICK REMOVER tests are scheduled. Speakers include Johnson & Johnson representative, Charles Merkel and station staff members.

Ginning tests with the government-designed stick remover during 1953 will be one feature of the fourth annual field day for cotton ginners, to be held Feb. 16 at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station one mile east of Chickasha. The Oklahoma Experiment Station is sponsoring the field day.

A pilot model of the stick remover, built at the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., was given a successful trial run at the station last summer, and a full-scale model was installed at the Chickasha station prior to ginning tests on cotton from the 1953 crop. J. A. Luscombe will report on the tests.

Guest speaker this year will be E. V. Painter, Chicago. He is director of research and development for Johnson & Johnson, makers of surgical dressings and other medical supplies and one of the largest users of cotton materials in the nation.

Station buildings and equipment will be open for inspection at 9 a.m. The program proper will start at 9:30 a.m. Dr. John M. Green, agronomist, will discuss cotton varieties for mechanical harvest. Jay Porterfield and E. M. Smith, agricultural engineers, will report on station tests of mechanized planting and harvest, and Luscombe will discuss the ginning tests.

Charles Merkel, in charge of the cotton ginning research at the Stoneville Laboratory, will discuss current developments in ginning. Bart Reynolds, agricultural engineer in the U.S. Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, will speak on the regional program of cotton research.

Clay Potts, A. & M. director of short courses, is in charge of the noon meal at the station headquarters.

Painter is scheduled to speak at 1:15 p.m., and his talk will be followed by a demonstration run of the experimental gin.

Special exhibits for the day will include cotton varieties for Oklahoma, small scale ginning for research, cotton seedling diseases, organisms causing diseases in cotton, experimental equipment for harvesting, and the seed grading laboratory, testing laboratory for ginning research, and lint samples from the harvesting and ginning tests.

L.M. Dobyns, Linters Broker, Dies Jan. 15 in Memphis

Leo Morancy Dobyns, Memphis cotton linters broker, died Jan. 15. He had been in business on Front Street for 25 years. Dobyns was a member of the American Cotton Linter Association and a communicant of St. Anne's Catholic Church.

Survivors include his wife, a daughter, two sisters, a brother and six grandchildren.

• Overdrying Studied At Clinton, S.C.

REPRESENTATIVES OF cotton ginners and spinners have agreed that stepped-up programs of research and education are needed to solve some of their mutual problems.

Some 80 people attended study sessions at Clinton, S.C., Jan. 19-20, under sponsorship of the National Cotton Council.

Attention was centered on the need for preserving lint quality during ginning. One of the chief problems brought up for discussion was the adverse effect of overdrying on the spinning performance.

Joe Delany, superintendent of Joanna Cotton Mills, gave a tentative report on the spinning performance of cotton that had, for experimental purposes, been subjected to various degrees of heat in ginning.

As of now, the tests strongly indicate that overdrying will, among other things, increase the number of "ends down" in spinning and weaving. This increases the number of workers needed to tend machines, reduces mill capacity, and brings about sharp increases in costs.

Mill men recognized the importance of drying equipment in modern gins, and credited the proper use of these devices with a great decrease in rough preparation over the past 15 years.

Spinners pointed out that they now have no practical method for recognizing overdried cotton before it enters the spinning process and causes trouble. Ginnery, on the other hand, now have no simple, easy way to determine the moisture content of various loads of cotton coming to their plants; this is a serious handicap because lint moisture content is a critical factor in determining how much heat should be applied to an individual lot of cotton brought in for ginning.

The study group strongly urged stepped-up research to provide both ginners and spinners with the instruments and techniques they need to deal with the problem of overdrying. Once this is accomplished, they pointed out, overdrying should be considered as an additional factor in the marketing system for cotton.

Among other recommendations of the group: (1) Further investigations of the practicality of storing seed cotton so that it may be processed in a more orderly and careful manner at the gin; (2) additional educational work among farmers to impress upon them that harvesting practices have an important part in determining lint quality and that they should not demand miracles of the modern ginner; (3) a stepped-up educational program to encourage ginners to make the best possible use of techniques and equipment already available.

Brownfield, Texas, Ginner Makes Cotton Awards

Prizes were awarded Jan. 19 in the cotton production contest sponsored by Herman D. Chesshir, Brownfield, Texas, ginner. Chesshir sponsors contests for both irrigated and dryland producers among 4-H Club and Future Farmer members, but there were only irrigated entries this season.

Ernest Hyman, Brownfield, won first prize of \$100 with a yield of 732 pounds of lint.

Wonder State Co. Names Adams Gin Engineer

Appointment of Burton C. Adams, England, Ark., as gin engineer for the Wonder State Manufacturing Co. has been announced by E. Womble, vice-president and manager, Paragould, Ark.

Adams has had over 25 years of experience in erection of gins, field work and engineering in connection with cotton gin equipment in the Midsouth area.



BURTON C. ADAMS

He is widely acquainted throughout the ginning industry of the territory served by Wonder State.

Womble states that Adams, in addition to plant engineering in the firm's factory, will also do field engineering and sales engineering for the organization.

"We have already found that he has the confidence of his customers, and we feel very fortunate in getting a man of his caliber," Womble commented.

• New Research Center Formally Dedicated

THE NEW Pink Bollworm Research Center at Brownsville, Texas, was formally dedicated at ceremonies Jan. 24 with capacity crowds in attendance despite rainy weather.

Dr. Stanley B. Fracker, assistant to the administrator, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, told the audience that "this Center is a monument to the foresight of those who conceived it. The pink bollworm is by far the most devastating cotton insect known to man. This Center is an assurance of a highly intensive attack on the pink bollworm," International Cotton Council, declared that the Dr. H. G. Johnston, Memphis, National Cotton Council symbolizes a growing recognition of the role of scientific research in the destiny of the cotton industry.

"From the Beltwide point of view," he said, "this program is something of a distinct departure from the customary delay in getting research under way." Texas Governor Allan Shivers and Representative Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr., both spoke at the dedication ceremonies. Dr. F. C. Bishopp, coordinator of research at the new Center, was master of ceremonies.

• Council Programs Help Cottonseed

MANY activities of the National Cotton Council directly benefit cottonseed, Council President Harold A. Young of North Little Rock, Ark., points out in the Jan. 15 issue of the Council's Progress Bulletin. Young adds that the challenge of strengthening markets for cottonseed products will be one of the more important problems on the Council's 1954 program.

He calls attention to the notable gains that have been made for cottonseed oil through the margarine fight, which was spearheaded by the Council. Young also mentions the aggressive campaign now being conducted in behalf of mellorene, which now can be manufactured in 11 states.

Other Council activities include continuing studies of cottonseed products markets, cooperation with processing research, and the broad program in behalf of improved production and utilization of cotton and cottonseed.

"We must never forget that as these things are essential for cotton, they are just as closely related to cottonseed," Young comments. "The prosperity of all of us depends on the vigor of our efforts to improve quality through research, sell our products through promotion, lower our costs through efficiency and build and maintain good will through public relations."

Texas Crusher Committees Meet Jan. 21 in Dallas

The agricultural, pink bollworm and products committees of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association held their annual meeting in Dallas Jan. 21. Emphasis was placed by the groups on the importance of efforts to get allotted acres planted and to increase cotton yields per acre.

Attending the meeting were, on the agricultural committee, A. J. Mills, Stamford; Joe Flagg, Dallas; Jas. R. Gill, Paris; and P. A. Norris, Jr., Fort Worth; on the pink bollworm committee, Ray Grisham, Abilene; and Clyde Grice, Hamlin; and products committee, Jas. D. Dawson, Jr., Houston; Peter Fox, Sweetwater; J. W. Howell, Jr., Bryan; and C. C. Harlan, Paris. Others present included J. H. Fox, Hearne, president; R. P. Tull, Dallas, vice-president; C. B. Spencer, agricultural director; Jack Whetstone, secretary; and Garland A. Harper, National Cottonseed Products Association, all of Dallas.

Fats and Oils Markets Analyzed by Report

Lard, soybean oil, cottonseed oil and hydrogenated shortening are discussed in a study of prices and commodity relationships which was distributed during January by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, 70 Pine Street, New York.

Reviewing the market outlook, the report calls attention to the close relationship of the combination of free market prices for cottonseed oil, meal and linters as compared to the government package price.

"Therefore," says the publication, "it is important to watch meal prices since they have a definite bearing on oil prices."



THE NEW manufacturing plant of Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co. at Lubbock.

Now in Operation

Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co. Has New Plant in Lubbock

■ THE MOSS Lint Cleaner's wide acceptance by ginners is responsible for expanded manufacturing facilities, company official says.

THE MOSS Lint Cleaner, which is in use in practically all cotton-growing areas of the Belt, is now being manufactured in a new plant located at 1510 Third Street at Avenue O in Lubbock. The building, pictured on this page, has 36,000 square feet of floor space and is equipped with modern new machine tools to insure precision and quality in manufacture. The Moss Lint Cleaner was manufactured originally at Amite, La.

General partners in the Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co. are E. E. Moss, Lubbock, who is in charge of manufac-

uring, and John T. Gordin, Dallas, in charge of sales.

"We believe there is a definite need for lint cleaning in all cotton-growing areas of the Belt, to give farmers better grades from mechanically picked, stripped and other rough-harvested cotton," Gordin states.

"We are proud of our new Lubbock manufacturing plant, which was made possible by the wide acceptance of the Moss Lint Cleaner by ginners and farmers throughout the Belt. We have competent, factory-trained personnel to in-

PICTURED (below) at a sales meeting in Lubbock Jan. 11-12-13 are, standing, left to right: E. E. Moss, Lubbock, general partner and inventor of the Moss Lint Cleaner, who is in charge of the manufacturing operations at Lubbock; Wallace D. Howard, Lubbock, Oklahoma sales representative; W. V. Ginn, Lubbock, West Texas territory; John T. Gordin, Dallas, general partner in charge of sales; S. A. Walters, Memphis, installation and sales engineer, Memphis district; A. A. Garner, Dallas, Northeast Texas territory; Hoyle G. Moss, Lubbock, chief engineer. Kneeling, left to right: Fred Dallas, Jr., Brenham, Texas, Texas Gulf Coast territory; A. R. Phelps, Cary, N.C., North and South Carolina territory; Sam Irvine, Memphis, Mississippi Delta territory; Charlie J. King, Jackson, Miss., Louisiana and South Mississippi territory; Ben W. Harpole, Jr., Blytheville, Ark., Arkansas-Missouri territory; Albert H. Marek, Waco, Central Texas territory; James P. Moss, Lubbock, service supervisor. Not pictured is Jack T. Carpenter, San Benito, Texas, Lower Rio Grande Valley territory.



stall and service the equipment in all territories."

The company maintains parts stations in Memphis, Dallas, and Reynolds, Ga., and has a fleet of traveling service trucks.

"Our sales representatives," Gordin states, "are carefully selected men who understand the ginner's problems and the benefits of lint cleaning in the ginning operation."

All sales of the Moss Lint Cleaner are handled in the Dallas district office, located at 3116 Main Street. Machines are kept on display for the convenience of visitors. "Ginners interested in lint cleaning are cordially invited to visit our offices when they are in Dallas," Gordin says.

Alabama Cotton Contest Winners Announced

Alabama's cotton improvement title will go to a group of farmers who almost doubled the state's average yield last year.

Named winner in the eighth annual statewide contest was the Atmore One-Variety Cotton Improvement Association of Escambia County. Its 34 members grew an average of 548 pounds of lint cotton per acre on 1,475 acres.

Also chosen were four district champions—Central in Lauderdale County, Five Points in Chambers, Moore's Valley in Marengo, and Harpersville in Shelby.

The Atmore association will receive a cash award of \$2,000. District winners are to be given \$500 each.

Prize money, which must go for improvements that can be used by all people in the communities, is donated jointly by the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The contest is conducted by the Alabama Extension Service.

Meetings at which the prizes will be presented are scheduled for Five Points, Feb. 9; Harpersville, Feb. 10; Central, Feb. 16; Moore's Valley, Feb. 17, and Atmore, Feb. 18.

Atmore takes over the title held last year by the Cedar Hill community of Limestone County.

In making the awards announcement for the contest committee, O. N. Andrews, Extension cotton specialist, said 25 of Atmore's 34 cotton growers made a bale or more per acre on their entire crop. The top producer was W. M. Patterson, who harvested 211 bales on 142 acres. Some of his land made as high as 1,110 pounds of lint per acre.

Escambia County Agent F. A. Rew reported that growers followed recommended practices in planting, cultivating and harvesting the crop. Every farmer used the same variety of de-linted and treated seed—Coker's 100 Wilt, at least 600 pounds of fertilizer per acre, and best methods of insect control.

Rew credited these practices with giving the farmers an average of 548 pounds per acre, far ahead of the county's estimated average yield of 380 and the state's 287.

Officers of the Atmore association are John N. Helton, president; W. B. Gulley, vice-president; W. T. Reaves, secretary-treasurer, and Harvey Fowler and J. W. Helton, executive committeemen.

• Value of Fertilizer Stressed by Hall

"THERE is surely an economic limit to the amount of fertilizer applied (to cotton); however, we have not yet found it," says George Hall, district manager, Western Cottonoil Co., El Paso.

To illustrate the point Hall tells the story of an El Paso Valley farmer who has made a practice of using 400 pounds of superphosphate each year before planting, and then using nitrogen later. "When one of our fieldmen suggested that he might be using an excess of phosphate, the farmer replied, 'I have made an average of 2.5 bales per acre for five years, and I am afraid to change it.'"

And Hall adds, "We were afraid to ask him to change, also."

Speaking before the Agricultural Chemical Conference in Lubbock Jan. 13, Hall said that "probably the greatest contributing factor to increased cotton yields is proper application of agricultural chemicals and fertilizer."

In a talk discussing the relationship of agricultural chemicals to crop financing and production, the Western Cottonoil man declared that the amount of fertilizer to be used per acre is the determining factor in deciding how much money can be loaned to a farmer, "all other quantities and qualities being equal."

The average farmer, Hall continued, "will produce .75 bale per acre in most of the Southwest without fertilizer. With \$5 per acre of fertilizer he should produce around .85 bale per acre; with \$10 per acre fertilizer should produce over a bale per acre; with \$15 per acre fertilizer should produce 1.5 bales per acre; and with \$20 per acre fertilizer he should go as high as two bales or more."

Proper use of commercial fertilizers not only increases quantity of cotton produced, Hall emphasized, but also will bring about marked improvement in fiber length and strength and the quality of the cottonseed. "District 6 of Texas and part of New Mexico produce the highest quality of cotton and cottonseed grown in the U.S. Our grade index on seed ranges well above 110. We attribute a large part of this to the use of commercial fertilizers, especially phosphorus," Hall said.

Several factors influence the successful use of fertilizer in the Southwest. Among these are soil analysis and availability of irrigation water.

Southwestern lands are usually deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus, the Western Cottonoil crop finance expert pointed out, and soil analysis is offered as a free service to farmers financing their crops with his company.

Experience has shown that the amount of fertilizer must be correlated with the amount of irrigation water available. Hall told of an instance where a farmer fertilized half of his farm with both nitrogen and phosphorus, leaving the other half unfertilized. Late in the season, the farmer's irrigation system went out of order, and he was unable to complete watering his crop. The unfertilized land produced much more cotton than the fertilized half, Hall said. A neighbor who performed the same experiment, and who had adequate water, found that his fertilized land produced 60 percent more cotton.

Hall called for "mass production, more efficiency, cheaper freight and better distribution" for agricultural chemicals.

Cotton To Be Stressed in Mississippi Program

While emphasis is on cotton in Mississippi's educational program for greater and more economical production of farm crops, other crops will not be neglected, according to L. H. Moseley, Mississippi Extension Service.

Special advisory committees are helping county agents with January-February meetings to get the program organized. Personnel from both the Extension Service and Mississippi Experiment Stations are working on the program. In addition, cooperation has been promised by the Farm Bureau, National Cotton Council and Delta Council.

Meetings and demonstrations covering current phases of crop production will be held all through the year.

Dairy Surplus Sales Made

Sales of 30 million pounds of non-fat dry milk solids to the United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund and of one million pounds of butter to the U.S. Army have been announced by USDA.

At the same time an announcement was made of plans to sell butter to the Veterans Administration.

The dairy products are from USDA-owned stocks acquired in supporting dairy product prices.

The Department points out that the United Nations agency has obtained 75 million pounds of the nonfat dry milk solids since July 1. Much of this has gone to Far Eastern countries, including Korea and Japan. Over 16 million pounds of butter have gone to the Army since June, USDA reports.

**BOARDMAN Products will
Save You Money**

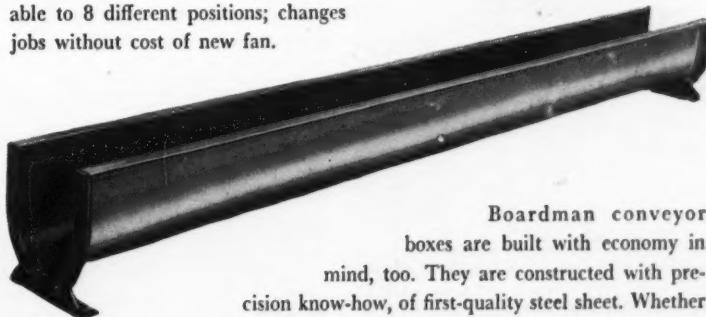
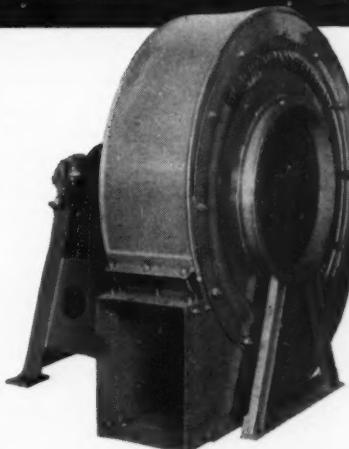
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Washington
Bureau**

by FRED BAILEY
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS



• **Sales Behind Iron Curtain**—You can look for more government efforts to move U.S. surpluses into Russia and other iron curtain countries. Press talk of a deal to sell or swap cottonseed oil and butter to Russia was an Administration trial balloon—sent up to detect public opinion. The deal did not go through, but that does not mean that others won't. In turning down the notion, Commerce Secretary Weeks left the Administration plenty of leeway.

What he said was that no deals would be permitted that provided U.S. butter to Soviet housewives for less than women in this country could get it. This response was tailored to meet press criticism. Sales and barter with Russia and satellites are not to be given up.

• **Foreign Trade Report** — There are plenty of plain signs that the cottonseed oil-butter incident is an isolated case—not to be taken as a guide to the future. Since the Weeks' decision, the Administration has been handed a policy guideline on foreign trade. It is the long-awaited report of the Randall Commission, named by President Eisenhower to figure out a "new" trade policy. One of the recommendations, in the Commission's own words, goes like this:

"So far as it can be done without jeopardizing military security, and subject to embargo on Communist China and North Korea, the U.S. acquiesces in more trade in peaceful goods between Western Europe and the Soviet bloc."

This clearly indicates more moves are to come—looking toward trade across the iron curtain.

• **Other Ideas Studied**—Here are some other ideas now under study for cutting down surpluses of U.S. cotton and other goods through foreign trade or barter:

(1) Congress has under consideration the Eisenhower-Benson request for a special \$1 billion fund to boost exports. Idea would be to sell or give away the goods in such a way that they would "not displace the usual marketings of the U.S. and friendly countries."

(2) Emergency stockpiling of U.S. surpluses in friendly nations. Purpose would be to use these stocks as part of the Allied defense against possible Russian attack. Such a program, farm leaders hope, might be financed from military funds, instead of farm program appropriations.

(3) Use of food and fiber surpluses to pay for construction of U.S. defense projects in Allied countries. The idea would be to pay contractors in U.S. commodities. They in turn would sell these products for local currencies with which to pay labor and construction costs.

• **Plenty of Braceros** — Farm leaders here look for cotton workers from South of the Border to be as plentiful as us-

ual—despite breakdown of U.S.-Mexican negotiations on a new agreement between the governments. Fact is that the U.S. is already recruiting on its side of the border.

This has brought strong protest from Mexico, and even threats that she will move troops up to the Rio Grande. Officials are concerned over the Mexican threats, but say that recruiting will continue. Wage rates and working conditions, they point out, will be practically the same as though the old agreement were in force. The new contract, in its particulars, includes these changes, according to the Labor Department:

(1) Payments of subsistence to workers on a bi-weekly basis.

(2) Employers authorized to withhold one week's wages from the worker—to be paid in full if the worker fulfills contract.

Note: Official consensus is that the joint U.S.-Mexican labor agreement won't be renewed. Reason given is demands of Mexico for 26 points of change in the arrangement.

• **Sales Hurt Margarine** — Government deals to unload butter surpluses are now making noticeable inroads on margarine sales, according to the National Cotton Council.

"USDA," says the Council, "is pushing the Veterans Administration to supply all of its hospitals with butter and thus take over the market which has amounted to about two million pounds of margarine per year."

Market effects of Army butter sales are now showing plainly, the Council says, and points out: "In the first six months of 1953, before the butter program became effective, the Army bought margarine at the rate of three million pounds per month. Since then, purchases have dropped to 200,000 pounds per month."

Government purchases of margarine for school lunches have been discontinued. Upwards of 55 million pounds of butter have been used in the program—of about 75 million pounds turned over to the schools by USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation.

Dairymen's problems, meantime, are becoming tougher rather than easier. Milk production again has been great in a period when it normally has been seasonally small.

As this issue went to press, Secretary Benson had decided to reduce price supports for dairy products, starting next April 1—and an announcement was expected any day. Support for butter is now at the maximum legal limit of 90 percent of parity. Talk was that the Secretary would cut dollar - and - cents support by some 10 percent.

• **Allotments Summarized**—Final action now taken on Capitol Hill assures cotton allotment increases as described in the

last issue. Here are the main points, once more, in summary:

(1) The national allotment would be increased to 21.1 million acres from the present 17.9 million acres. (2) Another 157,500 acres would go to the Southern states, and an equal number of added acres to three Western states—California, Arizona and New Mexico. (3) In addition, California would get 22,890 more, and 39,499 more acres would go to Arizona. (4) Florida would be given 4,969 added acres to meet special problems. (5) Growers may plant 65 percent of average acreage planted in the three years, 1951-53, or 40 percent of the highest acreage planted in any of those three years—whichever is greater.

• Oklahoma Co-op Gins Complete Program

PROGRAM PLANS for the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Cooperative Ginnery Association of Oklahoma have been announced by Mrs. Lucile Millwee, Carnegie, secretary-treasurer.

The one-day meeting will be held Feb. 4 at the Francis Willard School, Hobart, with registration beginning at 9:45 a.m.

Principal address will be made by Roy B. Davis, Lubbock, manager of Plains Cooperative Oil Mill. He will speak at 2:20 p.m. At 10:35 a.m. Claude McGee, director, cotton gin department, Corporation Commission, Oklahoma City, will discuss unlawful practices of gins.

The address of welcome is to be delivered Thursday morning by W. W. (Bill) Talley, manager, National Farm Loan Association, Hobart. Response will be made by L. L. Dunlop, Farmers' Union Cooperative Exchange, Apache; and F. L. Dudgeon, Dill City, will deliver the invocation.

Plans for the future will be discussed at 2 p.m. by C. A. Holmberg, Erick, and H. M. Gilbreth, Frederick, 1953-54 president and vice-president, respectively.

The annual business meeting will be held at 11 a.m., and T. J. Barton, Hobart, will introduce guests at 11:45.

Entertainment features include Western ballads by Norma Beasler of Oklahoma City and selections by the Dark Town Strutters, Hobart.

Increased Cottonseed Oil Use in Margarine Seen

The outlook for increased use of cottonseed oil in margarine production is good for 1954, partly because of a possible narrower spread between cottonseed oil and soybean oil prices, figures released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show.

In October 1953 the price spread was about two-tenths cent, as compared with the usual two-cent per pound difference.

Memphis Site for 1955 Defoliation Conference

At the close of the eighth annual Beltwide Cotton Defoliation Conference held Jan. 14-15 at Memphis, it was announced that the 1955 conference will be held Jan. 13-14 in the same city, with Hotel Peabody as headquarters.

• NCPA Convention Plans Announced

ADVANCE PLANS for the fifty-eighth annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association have been announced by S. M. Harmon, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

The meeting will be held at the Shamrock Hotel, Houston, May 10-11.

Clarence Manion, nationally known attorney and former dean of the University of Notre Dame Law School and chairman of the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, will address the opening session of the convention.

Harmon has announced a meeting of the rules committee in Houston on May 7-8, and S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro, Texas, NCPA president, has appointed a general arrangements committee comprised of the following Houston men:

C. R. Bergstrom and J. D. Dawson, Jr., co-chairmen; E. T. Harris, Edgar L. Pearson, Edmund Pincoffs and Nathan Segal.

Tentative plans have been made for the chemists' committee to meet May 6 and for the board of directors to meet for breakfast May 10.

Entertainment planned includes a buffet supper at the hotel pool Sunday evening, May 9, followed by an aqua-cade. A dinner-dance is scheduled for Tuesday night. The special ladies' luncheon will be held May 10, and the annual golf tournament will take place Monday afternoon.

The reunion of the Old Guard is set for the night of May 10.

Secretary Harmon points out that



CLARENCE MANION

hotel reservations must be made in advance and requests that individuals make arrangements to share twin bedrooms where possible, since NCPA has a limited allotment of rooms at the Shamrock.

Kenaf Fiber Sold by USDA

Commodity Credit Corporation sold 413,391 pounds of kenaf fiber on Jan. 13. The sale consisted of 1,094 bales, and the remaining CCC inventory of 1,619 bales will be offered for sale later.

• Group Reviews Pink Bollworm Program

PINK BOLLWORM control methods, regulations and problems were discussed Jan. 22 at a meeting of the pink bollworm committee of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas at Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Eugene Butler, Dallas, committee chairman and president of The Progressive Farmer, presided and was host at the luncheon meeting.

Control recommendations and quarantine regulations were summarized at the meeting by representatives of Texas A. & M. College, USDA, Texas Department of Agriculture and other groups. Information is being printed in a circular of the Texas Extension Service through the cooperation of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Dr. J. C. Gaines, Texas A. & M. College, pointed out that the information represents the work of many different groups cooperating for more effective control of the pest.

Methods offering promise of more efficient control of the pink bollworm discussed by the committee included improved stalk shredders and the use of dual fans in cotton gins. While the fans are not perfect, they have proved to be the best thing used in cotton gins to date for killing pink bollworms, USDA representatives commented.

■ RAY WALKER has been named state conservationist in Oklahoma. He is the former assistant regional conservation director at Albuquerque,

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"I am fully convinced that our Moss Lint Cleaner raises the grade of our cotton a full grade above cotton ginned without the cleaner.

"We ginned approximately 300 bales of machine picked cotton that would not have come to us without the Moss Cleaner, and a large portion of this cotton was hauled a distance of ten miles—passing 3 other modern gins.

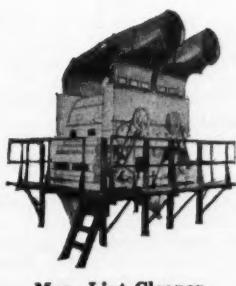
"We carefully checked the lint loss with our own cotton and were unable to find any difference in the turnout."



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• Mechanization Meet Committee Named

STEERING committee members have been announced for the eighth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference to be held in Little Rock, Ark., July 28-29-30. R. Flake Shaw, Greensboro, N.C., is chairman. He is executive vice-president of the North Carolina Farm Bureau.

Others serving are Rex F. Colwick, State College, Miss., correlator, Regional Cotton Mechanization Project; Frank P. Hanson, Peoria, Ill., assistant manager, merchandising department, Caterpillar Tractor Co.; Louis E. Hawkins, Stillwater, vice-director, Oklahoma Experiment Station.

Robert A. Jones, Chicago, executive secretary, Farm Equipment Institute; S. P. Lyle, Washington, assistant to the chief, division of agricultural programs, Extension Service, USDA; R. M. Merrill, Moline, Ill., engineer, Product Research Division, Deere & Co.

J. R. Tavernetti, Davis, agricultural engineer, California Experiment Station; George B. Nutt, Clemson, S.C., head, agricultural engineering department, Clemson Agricultural College; E. F. Schneider, Chicago, vice-president, International Harvester Co.; H. P. Smith, College Station, department of agricultural engineering, Texas A. & M. College.

Charles Curtis, Baton Rouge, farm mechanics specialist, Louisiana State Department of Education; C. E. Frudgen, Milwaukee, consulting engineer, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.; Don L. Jones, Lubbock, superintendent, Texas Experiment Substation.

George Kelly, Longview, Texas, pres-

ident, G. A. Kelly Plow Works; E. G. McKibben, Beltsville, Md., director, agricultural engineering research, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, USDA; Philip H. Noland, Louisville, Ky., vice-president, Minneapolis-Moline Co.; C. R. Sayre, Scott, Miss., president, Delta & Pine Land Co.; Ritchie Smith and Claude L. Welch, Memphis, National Cotton Council.

A subcommittee in charge of planning the program for the conference includes C. A. Vines, Little Rock, associate director, Arkansas Extension Service; Kyle Engler, head, agricultural engineering department, University of Arkansas; Lippert S. Ellis, dean, college of agriculture, University of Arkansas; and Joe C. Hardin, Grady, president, Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation.

Hawkins, Nutt, Frudgen, Hansen, Lyle, McKibben, and James A. Davis, Memphis, National Cotton Council, also are subcommittee members.

4-H Cotton Winners Named in Georgia

Georgia state and district winners in the 1953 4-H Club cotton production project have been announced by D. L. Branyon, Extension Service agronomist, and L. R. Dunson, assistant state 4-H Club leader.

Roland Jones of Bleckley County produced 3,407 pounds of seed cotton per acre to win the top award in the state—a \$250 college scholarship. As winner in the South Central district also, Roland will join other district champions for a trip to the Mississippi Delta this summer.

Kenneth Fletcher, Irwin County, won second place state and district awards—\$100 and a \$50 U.S. savings bond—with a yield of 3,552 pounds per acre.

Although he had the highest yield, he was not eligible for first place because of a rule requiring state and district winners to be at least 14 years old on or before Jan. 1.

Ben Rogers of Bartow County won the third place state prize of \$50 cash, and will receive the Mississippi Delta trip for being the North Georgia district champion.

District awards, second through fifth, are \$50 U.S. savings bond, \$25 bond, \$25 bond and \$10 in U.S. savings stamps. The awards are provided by the project sponsor, the Cotton Producers Association.

By districts, all winners, their

home counties, and their per-acre yields follow:

Southeast—Raymond Hunnicutt, Bullock, 2,870 pounds; Elisha Hunnicutt, Bullock, 2,815; Tommy Evans, Screven, 2,290; Lemuel Barageron, Screven, 2,194; and John Pharris Rogers, Evans, 1,839.

South Central—Jones; Fletcher; Kenneth Hall, Irwin, 2,582; Jack King, Irwin, 2,572; and Colin Gentry, Irwin, 2,478.

Southwest—Ken Williams, Macon, 2,741; Harold Summerford, Sumter, 2,058; Ed Wade, Terrell, 2,042; Wilbur Gamble, Terrell, 1,772; and Harry Taylor, Mitchell, 1,446.

Northeast—Jack Stone, Warren, 3,013; Alton Norris, Hancock, 2,728; Richard Torrance, Baldwin, 2,051; Eugene Greenway, Oconee, 2,039; and Bobby Ruark, Morgan, 2,024.

Northwest—Bob Mansell, Fulton, 2,194; Billy Presley, Butts, 2,578; Tommy Presley, Butts, 2,332; Van Godfrey, Polk, 2,254; and Richard Stephens, Fulton, 2,186.

North—(three places) Ben Rogers; Jack Rogers, Bartow, 3,048; and Albert Fossett, Bartow, 2,287.

Presenting

T. C. Lee

Memphis, Tenn.



T. C. LEE, Memphis, Tenn., past-president of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and the National Cottonseed Products Association and president-manager of the Perkins Oil Co., was born in Memphis, Oct. 13, 1906.

He was graduated from Central High School in Memphis in 1924 and started to work for Perkins shortly after. In 1941 he was made vice-president of the company, and he became president in 1951.

Lee headed the Valley processors' group in 1946 and was elected NCPA president in 1947. He is a member of the Memphis Merchants Exchange, the Tennessee Club, the University Club and the Memphis Yacht Club.

The Tennessee crusher was married to Mildred Morrison in 1934. They have five children, four girls and one boy. Lee lists river boating (or yachting) as his favorite hobby.

EVERY GIN NEEDS A Statifier®

Now that most gins dry seed cotton to a very low moisture content in order to gin it properly, they need to restore a small amount of moisture to the ginned cotton. This relieves strain on the trumper and press, eliminates the problem of broken bale ties, and restores some of the staple length and soft feel to the sample. For details on how Statifier moisture restoration can help in your ginning operation, write us today.

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• Laws Won't Solve Dairy Problem

IT WASTES time and harms the dairy industry's public relations to try to legislate competing vegetable oils off the market, a National Dairy Council representative said recently in Memphis.

William B. McKinney, New York, spoke before a Memphis Agricultural Club luncheon on Jan. 25. He said, "The fight should be with salesmanship and promotion. Dairymen do more to help a competitor by trying to fight him with legislation than to hurt him. And the dairymen damage their good relations with the consumer."

"You can't legislate vegetable fats out of the picture."

McKinney said that the public today generally does not have very high regard for the dairy industry. "People seem to feel that farmers, milk dealers and employees alike are making too much money and that the consumer is required to pay too high a price for milk."

He cited a New Jersey survey which showed that during the last five years the price of milk has risen less than 50 other basic foods.

Group Seeks Improved Feed Purchasing Procedures

A plan to improve purchasing procedures for oilseed meals and other ingredients used by feed manufacturers has been announced by American Feed Manufacturers' Association in Chicago.

Initial action was the appointment of 10 subcommittees, including groups to work with trading rules committees of the National Cottonseed Products Association, National Soybean Processors' Association and other allied groups that have trading rules. Objective is to simplify and develop more uniform procedures through cooperation with allied industry groups.

1953 Staple Length Rivals Record; Grade Down

The average staple length for upland cotton to Jan. 16 was the second longest on record—32.6 thirty-seconds inches. The record was set in the 1950 season when 32.7 was the average.

Cotton ginned prior to Jan. 16 had an average grade index of 95.1 (Middling White equals 100). Last year the figure was 96.1 and two years ago it was 94.6. From Dec. 1 through Jan. 15 this season the index was 85.7, compared with 87.9 for the same period last season.

Cotton reduced in grade because of rough preparation comprised 0.7 percent of total volume through Jan. 15; this corresponds exactly with last year's figure.

Mathieson Chemical Corp. Expands at Pasadena

Mathieson Chemical Corp. has completed an expansion program costing approximately \$1.5 million at its Pasadena, Texas, plants. John R. Beatty, Houston operations manager for Mathieson, has announced.

Commercial production began in mid-January, Beatty said, in a new \$1.1 million unit for the manufacture of chemical fertilizer of the high analysis, pelletized type. Operation of the new unit

is expected to increase production at Mathieson's Pasadena operation by 25 percent, Beatty said.

Modifications of the existing sulphuric acid plant and fertilizer plant at Pasadena, costing slightly more than \$400,000, have also been completed in recent weeks.

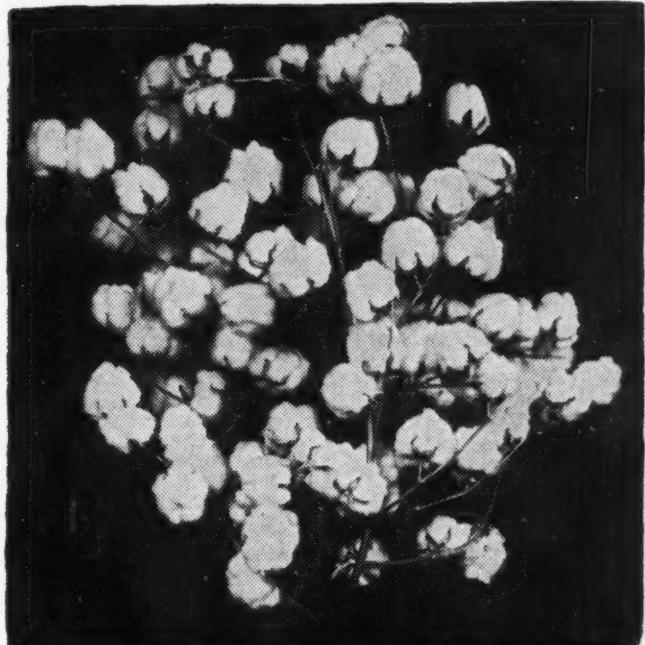
This expansion, Beatty pointed out, provides the Houston area with the largest chemical fertilizer plant in the Southwest and one of the largest in the nation.

■ R. G. EUBANKS, who has been manager at Charlotte, N.C., is now manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. mill at Bennettsville, S.C., succeeding GEORGE L. HOOKS, JR., who has gone to Columbia as manager of the firm's mill.

Official Marketing Quota Vote Count Is Released

USDA has released the official tabulation of votes by upland cotton growers voting in the marketing quota referendum held Dec. 15, 1953. Ninety-four percent favored quotas for the 1954 crop. The official count shows that of the 487,453 growers who voted, 458,382 favored marketing quotas and 29,071 were opposed.

Official results of the marketing quota referendum on extra long staple cotton, held at the same time as the upland cotton marketing quota referendum, gave the total number of growers voting as 1,643, of which 89.3 percent (1,467) favored quotas and 10.7 percent (176) were opposed to quotas for the 1954 crop.



NORTHERN STAR COTTON

The variety that makes farmers more money per acre, early maturing, heavy fruiting with a quality staple. Mr. Farmer, if you want to increase your yield and profits grow NORTHERN STAR COTTON.

Fuzzy seed sacked in 3 bushel bags, price \$3.50 per bushel prepaid anywhere in Texas; \$3.75 per bushel on orders for less than 3 sacks. Delinted seed in 50 pound bags 18¢ per pound prepaid in Texas.

\$3.50 per bushel and 18¢ per pound FREIGHT COLLECT TO POINTS OUT OF TEXAS. AGENTS WANTED.

Kindly book _____ bushels or _____ pounds Texas Registered Northern Star Seed at \$3.50 per bushel or 18¢ per pound on delinted seed, FREIGHT PAID IN TEXAS, FREIGHT COLLECT OUT OF TEXAS.

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• Grassy Cotton Class Change Proposed

A PROPOSAL for changing the undue penalties resulting from the classing of cotton as "grassy" has been made by Clifford H. Hardy, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary-treasurer of Carolinas Ginners' Association. Hardy will welcome comments from industry members on the following suggestions:

"It is the feeling of a great number of cotton producers and ginners that it is a case of a double penalty, when cotton is graded and classed as "grassy" and at the same time is reduced one or more grades due to the grass content. It seems to me that a green card marked "grassy" should be penalty enough since it causes the bale to be untenderable in the loan program. This grass in the cotton is undesirable, but it is hard for me to see how it changes the qualities of the cotton fiber just because it is mixed in the bale. When a bale is reduced a grade due to the grassy condition, does that grass suddenly change a bale of SLM cotton to LM? Does the fiber forfeit its SLM color and become LM color because it contains some strands of grass? We have long had classification categories for spotted cotton with slight reductions in value because of these spotted classifications, but the cotton is not reduced a complete grade for spots. Neither is it reduced a full grade in most instances of smoked cotton. Usually the cotton is given its original grade with a "gray" label attached.

"Something should be done about this double penalty. In legal circles, it is classed as double jeopardy to be tried twice on the same crime. This is an unjustified penalty for the mechanical harvester in the rain grown sections of our country. Let's get busy and get this corrected.

"We should have a loan value for grassy cotton. This cotton is going into regular channels and is being used by mills. Why not set up loan values for this cotton so that it too can be held by the producer for higher markets? We should make a concentrated effort to get this undue penalty removed from cotton classified as "grassy."

Rust, Inventor of Cotton Picker, Dies Jan. 20

John D. Rust, pioneer developer of the mechanical cotton picker, died suddenly on Jan. 20 in his office at Pine Bluff, Ark. With his brother, Mack Rust, he built mechanical pickers two decades ago; and he held some 40 patents at the time of his death.

Crushers Host to Judging Teams at Fort Worth

Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association was host Jan. 31 to senior and junior college livestock judging teams participating in the contest at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show in Fort Worth. A meeting of the Association's public relations committee preceded the banquet, which is one of the varied activities carried on by the committee.

■ L. P. BROWN, III, of L. P. Brown Co., Memphis, is chairman of the Shelby County Red Cross Chapter.

G. F. Miles, Du Pont Lab Head, Dies Jan. 20

Gilbert Frazer Miles, 60, head of the Minquadrade laboratory of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company's Graselli department, Wilmington, Del., died Jan. 20, the victim of a heart attack.

Miles had been a member of Du Pont's laboratory staff since 1928. It was he who played the leading role in testing



GILBERT FRAZER MILES

and developing Du Pont's mercurials (the Ceresan seed disinfectant family) and thiram materials (Arasan seed disinfectant, etc.).

Prior to joining Du Pont, Miles was a chemistry and bacteriology instructor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute while a student; did research in plant pathology at the Blacksburg, Va., Agricultural Experiment Station; and was on the faculty of the Pennsylvania State College agricultural education extension department. He filled many speaking engagements before groups of seedmen throughout the country and authored a number of articles on the benefits to be derived from seed treatment.

He is survived by his wife and a son, Gilbert G. Miles.

Tenders of Cottonseed Products Summarized

Tenders of about 4,162 tank cars of crude cottonseed oil, 190 cars of refined cottonseed oil, 361,764 tons of meal and cake, and 244,352 bales of linters were received through Jan. 20 by the New Orleans CSS commodity office, USDA.

About 90,567 tons of meal and cake have been repurchased by mills. Of the remainder, 110,324 tons were sold to Commodity Credit Corporation for future delivery and 160,873 tons taken into inventory.

The linters consist of 61,508 bales of first cut, 157,169 bales of second cut, and 25,675 bales of mill-run. Of these, 3,139 bales of first cut, 62,637 bales of second cut, and 878 bales of mill-run have been repurchased by mills.

Approximately 3,591 tank cars of crude oil have been sold to refiners for refining.

• Midsouth Gin Supply Show Plans Made

PLANS for the third annual Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit to be held in Memphis March 18-19-20 are well under way, according to W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., chairman of the show and executive vice-president of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginnery Association.

Many former exhibitors are already making plans for this year's show, and several new exhibitors have applied for space. The gin supply exhibit is held concurrently with the conventions of the Arkansas-Missouri and the Tennessee Cotton Ginnery Associations.

The convention program is also well under way. On March 18 panel discussions will cover effects of planting, cultivation, defoliation, harvesting, handling and storage on seed cotton quality.

On March 19 there will be discussions of the effect of ginning on the finished product. Participants will include a ginner, a spinner, a wholesaler and a retailer.

Winners in South Carolina Cotton Contest Named

Prizes were awarded to 1953 winners in the South Carolina Five-Acre Cotton Contest at a luncheon held at the Jefferson Hotel, Columbia, Jan. 21.

The South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association gave first and second county prizes of \$50 and \$25 respectively to contest winners in 43 of the state's 46 counties. A. J. Sitton, Pendleton, president of the crushers' group, made these awards.

The state winner, C. V. Leslie, Easley, Pickens County, made an official yield of 5,945 pounds of lint on his five acres. He received a \$750 check from the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers' Association. E. S. McKissick, Easley, president of the organization, made the presentation.

Second place winner is Glenn Towery, Sumter, Sumter County. His yield was 5,585 pounds, and he received \$250 from the textile manufacturers.

District winners, whose awards of \$200 and \$125 also were provided by the textile makers, follow: upper district, Virtis Caughen, Lancaster, 4,530 pounds of lint, and Albert Robinson, Ninety-Six, 4,500 pounds lint; middle district, F. M. Wannamaker, St. Matthews, 5,235 pounds lint, and C. W. Josey, Bishopville, 4,960 pounds of lint; and lower district, S. E. Herndon, Ruffin, 4,490 pounds of lint, and G. S. Cain, Blackville, 4,460 pounds lint on five acres.

For the first time, a 4-H Club agricultural scholarship was awarded. Winner was O. Le'Von Dyches, Blackville, Barnwell County. His yield was 4,020 pounds of lint. Donor of the \$500 scholarship is the Atlantic Cotton Association. D. E. McCuen, Jr., Greenville, representing the Association, presented the scholarship.

S. A. Williams, Extension cotton ginning specialist, who was in charge of the 1953 contest, outlined the contest's major influences on cotton production in the state. Since 1926, when the contest opened, the 14,656 contestants have made an average yield per acre of over 600 pounds of lint.

The contest will be continued in 1954, and details will be announced as soon as they have been completed.

RESEARCHBRIEFS

Scientist To Lay It on Line

At Cotton Breeders' Session

■ A top USDA researcher, Dr. Karl Quisenberry, is hoping he'll be stirring up some argument about the time you read this. It's not that he's a contentious man. His point is that give-and-take pays off when men with mutual problems get together. The occasion, this time, is the cotton breeders' meeting in Dallas on Feb. 2. Doctor Quisenberry, speaking on the role of public and private breeders in cotton improvement, intends to raise these questions among others:

First, are we being too complacent about the one-variety communities? If serious disease were to strike the single variety, and spread, what then? Is it wise to have all your eggs in one basket? A possible answer: grow more than one variety to broaden protection against diseases—but with all varieties having similar fiber qualities.

Second, what about public-private cooperation in cotton improvement? Doctor Quisenberry thinks that cooperation has been excellent, in general. On some particulars he can see room for progress. An example he will mention is the feeling of some private scientists that federal-state scientists should limit themselves to basic, or fundamental, research. While he thinks basic findings are of first importance, Doctor Quisenberry believes public researchers can and should be encouraged to work on some practical problems as well.

* * *

THE PRESENT strong world market for U.S. rice will remain "good" for several years, say official market researchers. Their conclusion is based on a special tour of Asia.

TRY IT-FREE

The New
1 h.p. 2-Speed



ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
Prevents overheating
Saves time and labor

We will send one for FREE TRIAL.
Write for details. No obligation.

The Ace Co.

114 W. Washington St., Ocala, Fla.

Cigarettes and Lung Cancer

■ Hottest question of the day in research is whether cigarettes are a factor in causing lung cancer. Your correspondent recently had an experience that is typical of the difficulties in this complex question. Talking with two reputable government scientists, we received opinions diametrically opposed.

One gave it as his surmise that there is a connection between heavy cigarette smoking and the cancer. Otherwise, he asked, why would both the disease and smoking have increased about four-fold in this century? Women, he claimed, used to have little or no lung cancer. Since they took up heavy smoking, he said, there has been a marked increase in the disease among females.

The other scientist put it like this: There has been about a four-fold decrease in tuberculosis in this century. Can we attribute this desirable situation to cigarette smoking? It is just about as logical, he said, as the reasoning followed by those who link cigarettes with lung cancer.

One thing is sure: The argument itself will cost the South something in terms of tobacco sales; and, if research establishes a cigarette-cancer link, the economics loss will be very heavy indeed.

* * *

TOBACCO COMPANIES are meeting the cigarette-cancer issue in the only possible way, in the view of most scientists: that is to say, head on. Leaders of the industry are setting up a "Tobacco Industry Research Committee." Its purpose: to study "all phases of tobacco use and health." Scientists selected to do the work, say the tobacco men, will be completely apart from the industry . . . free of influence that could color or findings.

* * *

Kind Words About Castor Beans

■ USDA market researchers think the castor bean could—in a limited way—"help maintain farm income in some areas of the Southwest." This is possible, they think, due to the fact that cotton and peanut acreages are under controls.

Castor oil is cited as having "increasingly important industrial uses which provide a market demand in times of peace as well as during an emergency." In addition to established uses, a new market is opening up for castor oil in manufacture of synthetic rubber.

* * *

EGG COLOR, we are reminded by scientists, is no guide to the nutritive value of the product. Neither a "green" yolk nor a brown shell is less desirable in the diet than white-shell and orange-yolk eggs.

* * *

Market Research Pays Off

■ Industry-government market research projects now in progress include these: (1) A grape juice powder currently undergoing storage tests, (2) tomato juice powder now in development, (3) a new flash heating system that can sterilize, concentrate and cool liquid foods in one second.

The flash system, according to USDA

Research Chief Byron T. Shaw, could "spell higher quality fruit and vegetable juices, purees, soups, concentratesrates and milk products." Its big advantage is that it reportedly does not destroy flavor. Already, it is being used by several commercial firms.

Shaw points to these accomplishments as examples of government-industry finds that meet "demands for food products that can be prepared quickly and easily": instant mashed potatoes, partly baked rolls, frozen orange juice concentrate, dry biscuit mix, frozen foods, pre-cooked foods.

* * *

FOR THOSE who like peanuts, USDA has a new bulletin (No. 36) called Peanuts and Peanut Butter Recipes.

Certified and Registered COTTON SEED

ALL VARIETIES

Plains

Delta Pine 15

DPL Fox

Empire

Coker 100-W

Stoneville 2-B

CARLOAD LOTS

ALEXANDRIA S E E D C O., I N C.

P. O. Box 1946-G
Alexandria, Louisiana

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—Complete compress. A small compress is also needed. Absolutely in good shape and a bargain; that compresses cotton bales either standard or high density. Write full and complete information of equipment and capacity.—Gaston Lambarry, Isabel la Católica No. 38, Despacho 703, Mexico, Distrito Federal, Mexico.

WANTED—5-80 Murray 6" conveyor, loose-rolled with new front and tail flue complete. Must be in good condition and priced for cash.—F. D. Pinion and Son, Box 81, Grandview, Texas.

WANTED TO BUY—Small gin seed sterilizer: Must be in good shape and a bargain. Write full and complete information of equipment.—Gaston Lambarry, Isabel la Católica No. 38 Despacho 703, Mexico, Distrito Federal, Mexico.

WANTED—Will buy one or two Hancock bur extractors, large size.—A. H. Sissom, Box 173, Alvarado, Texas.

WANTED—Good used floor level platform dial scale, 1,000 or 2,000 pounds capacity, 46" x 38" or 48" x 48" platform. Good used front end electric hoist 110-220 volt, single phase, to raise front end of truck to unload corn or grain, 8,000-10,000 pounds capacity. Good used 3 h.p. 110-220 volt, single phase, electric motor. One 14 or 16 foot horizontal return tubular baffle for tank. \$10 reward for information leading to purchase of either of above items.—Gus Balzer, Schulenburg, Texas.

WANTED—36" motor driven attrition mill, 440 volt, 56, 60 or 75 h.p. Give description and price.—Hazlehurst Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co., Hazlehurst, Miss.

WANT TO BUY all or any part of cotton gins to dismantle. Please give price and description in first letter.—Spencer & Son's Cotton Gin Sales & Service, 5 miles north Highway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Two Model LRO 250 h.p. Waukesha natural gas engines, direct connected to 440 volt, 3 phase generators.—South Texas Cotton Oil Company, Robstown, Texas.

ALL STEEL COTTON GIN BUILDINGS AND SEED HOUSES—Prefabricated panel buildings.—Mitchell Steel Building Company, 1220 Rock Island Street, Dallas, Texas. Phone RA-5615 or PR-6882.

FOR SALE—One Model LRO 250 h.p. Waukesha natural gas engine, five Model NE 170 h.p. Minneapolis-Moline natural gas engines.—South Texas Cotton Oil Company, Harlingen, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 918 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks-Morse full diesel engines, 120 to 360 h.p.; also parts for YV Fairbanks-Morse diesel engines.—A. C. Askew, Box 3073, Whittier Station, Tulsa 8, Okla. Phone 6-6120.

FOR SALE—No. 3 J. B. hammer mill, piece of 2-15/16" shafting, 2 SKF 2-15/16 pillow blocks, 1 SKF 2-15/16 floor stand and ball bearing.—Gus Balzer, Schulenburg, Texas.

FOR SALE—Allis-Chalmers cotton picker, picked sixteen bales. Good as new. Also 4-80 saw Lummus all steel ball bearing gins with L.E.F. feeders. Also Lummus thermo cleaner drier and boiler.—Drake's Gin, Anderson, S.C.

ATTENTION GINNERS in Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas—We have cotton seed Clipper cleaner with Ceresan treating attachment, mounted on truck and would like to lease to ginner to run his own seed, provided he could do custom work for farmers within radius twenty to twenty five miles of his gin. Write for information and give references.—Petway Clipper Co., Inc., Box 1023, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 350 h.p., 277 r.p.m. Bruce MacBeth gas engine, clutch and drive pulley. Price, \$6,000.—Arcadia Cotton Oil Co., Arcadia, La.

FOR SALE—One 60 h.p. James Leffel, Scotch Marine boiler, in excellent condition, complete with stack, weatherproof insulation, automatic water level control, and automatic gas firing equipment including burner, pop valve and blow down; heavy iron skids and is at present semi-portable.—Brazos Valley Cotton Oil Co., Inc., P. O. Box 688, Waco, Texas. Phone 2-6561.

RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Complete solvent plants, rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pitcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—We have super duo expellers, duo expellers, French expellers, cookers, attrition mills and one complete soybean or peanut mill. If it is in the oil mill machinery business, we have it.—Oscar V. Schultz, Industrial Engineering, Box 378, Farmers Branch, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cookers—rolls—expellers—141 and 176-saw completely rebuilt Carver linters—36" Chandler and Carver hullers—26" motor driven attrition mill—filter presses—Gruendler Jr. hammer mill—No. 8 cake breaker—screw conveyor.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 1212 S. Industrial, Dallas, Texas. Telephone PROspect 5958.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—The best buys offered in cotton gins, either to move or operate where now located—Contact M. M. Phillips, P. O. Box 1288, Telephone 5-8555, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete gin stands: Two 80 saw Continentals, bargain.—A. L. Luyt, P. O. Box 178, 22nd St. Sta., St. Petersburg 3, Fla.

COMPLETE GIN FOR SALE—Will sell to highest bidder, further information write C. N. Mougey, Star Route, Sardis, Miss.

FOR SALE—5-80 saws 6" mote conveyor Murray gins. 5-60" Standard Mitchells, 5-80 Murray belt distributor. Hardwicke-Etter 14' wood bur machine, 5-cylinder wood cleaner, 6-cylinder steel cleaner, 50" steel dropper, 2 bucket elevators.—Contact Modern Gin, Buckholts, Texas.

FOR QUICK SALE—5-80 Murray Blewett burr cleaner feeders \$75 each. 4-80 Lummus steel front ball bearing pickerollers gins, good ribs and saws, repainted and stenciled, \$150 each.—Bill Smith, phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

Electric Motors



Sales
... Repair

Partial list of motors in stock:

1—200 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
1—250 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring

• Call us anytime—day or night, anywhere—and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant via one of our standby trucks and pick up your equipment for repair.

W. M. Smith Electric Co.

Lubbock Dallas Harlingen
3-4711 HU-2801 3905

• Brighter Prospects Seen for Exports

BETTER PROSPECTS for cotton exports are reported by William A. Wooten, vice-president, cotton department, First National Bank of Memphis; and Read P. Dunn, foreign trade director, National Cotton Council, in recent statements.

Wooten, in a mid-January cotton review, commented, "Demand from abroad continues limited. However, recent reports are more encouraging in that stocks in most foreign countries are considerably smaller than they were a year ago. In addition, it is understood that most of the old surplus stocks held by some of the exporting countries have been sold."

In a statement made in advance of the Council's annual meeting, Dunn declared "if it develops that the foreign crop is about the same as this year or only slightly larger, and assuming consumption holds at about present levels, there would probably be a demand for at least four million bales of U.S. cotton just to meet the deficit between consumption and production. The Council staff member went on to point out exports from other countries would have to be limited to the difference between their crop and their own consumption requirements, since stocks are generally expected to be below normal by the end of this season.

The opinion that cotton acreage in the free foreign world may not increase significantly is based largely on the known physical limitations and on general economic conditions, Dunn said.

"Of course, this does not take into account the possibilities of changes in the crop of the communist areas of China and Russia," Dunn asserted.

He said reports had been received of tremendous expansion of cotton production in both countries. But at the same time, the communist bloc continues to import from 500,000 to 800,000 bales annually from the free world. Under such conditions, any sudden large-scale expansion would be most surprising, Dunn concluded.

• Planting Seed Study Made in Arkansas

VOLUME of registered and certified cotton planting seed produced in Arkansas has not varied much since 1947, according to a study made by D. G. Laferty, instructor at the University of Arkansas.

He reports that in 1951, as in 1947, registered and certified seed produced in Arkansas was sufficient to plant about two-fifths of the state's cotton acreage.

The study is a part of a larger work on marketing cotton planting seed in Arkansas and is published by the Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville.

Of the Arkansas output of registered and certified seed, 85 percent was certified blue tag, 13 percent registered and 2 percent certified red tag.

Costs of growing and marketing certified seed varied among producers, Laferty reports, but there is opportunity for some of the growers to reduce costs.

The publication is titled Marketing Registered and Certified Cotton Planting Seed in Arkansas, Bulletin 539. Copies may be obtained from local county agents or from the Bulletin Office, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Survey Shows Farmers Are Heavy Margarine Users

Many farm families, including those who live on dairy farms, are heavy buyers of margarine, according to an informal investigation conducted among grocers by Farm Journal, Inc.'s, marketing division.

"Almost half the grocers contacted indicate that more than half their sales of margarine are made to farm families," the report states.

Personal calls were made on 236 food stores mostly in towns with 10,000 or less population in 13 states.

Of the 222 storekeepers who answered the question, "What percent of your margarine sales are made to farm families?" 100 said that from 50 to 100 percent of total margarine sales in their stores were to farm families.

Seventeen of the grocers said at least 75 percent of their total margarine sales were to rural people.

The Farm Journal, Inc., report notes that the figures are more significant than the statistics indicate because "most of the stores probably have more 'in-town' customers than 'farm' customers," which would tend to weigh the survey findings in favor of the town dwellers.

Among the comments of grocers in the report were the following:

"It seems as if farmers all eat more margarine than local people. Many of them will load five or six pounds into their baskets."

"I've observed farm customers for years, and I know they buy a great amount of margarine"

"(Farmers) seem to have no qualms about selling cream and buying margarine."

Commodity Futures Trades Total \$45.6 Billion

Trading in commodity futures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, under supervision of USDA's Commodity Exchange Authority is estimated to have amounted to \$45.6 billion. This compares with \$49.2 billion the preceding year and the 1948-52 average of \$42.3 billion.

Cotton futures trading on the New York and New Orleans exchanges was valued at approximately \$16 billion. Futures trading in cottonseed oil on the New York Produce Exchange was \$500 million. Soybean futures trading amounted to about \$10 billion.

Textile Institute Alumni To Hear R. C. Jackson

Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, Washington, will be principal speaker at the mid-winter banquet of the Philadelphia Textile Institute Alumni Association.

The banquet will be held Feb. 5 in Philadelphia, and five classes are planning reunion meetings.

■ JOHN F. MOLONEY, Memphis, assistant to the executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, discussed the cottonseed situation at the Jan. 26 meeting of the Osceola, Ark., Rotary Club.



Photo by Kenneth Lewis, NCPA Educational Service.

Equipment Handles Seed Efficiently

FACILITIES for the rapid and efficient handling of a large volume of cottonseed are one of the features of the Lubbock mill of Western Cottonoil Co. The photograph shows a portion of the unloading equipment, with one truckload of seed being dumped while workmen prepare to unload a second truck.

Suspend Fats and Oils Speculative Limits

The Commodity Exchange Commission, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Commerce, on Jan. 22 suspended limits on speculative trading and positions in cottonseed oil, soybean oil and lard futures. The limits had been in effect since April 1, 1953.

The suspension was recommended by the Commodity Exchange Authority in the light of changes in patterns of trading and speculative activity in the fats and oils futures markets. Orders of the commission are enforced by CEA.

The commission's orders provide that the limits, with several amendments, may be reinstated hereafter by the com-

mission on 30 days' notice. No changes were made in the amounts fixed as speculative limits, but amendments provide exemptions from the limits for bona fide cross-hedging in cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and lard futures by dealers, merchandisers, and processors of edible fats and oils. A further amendment, applicable to lard futures, permits the inclusion of the lard yield of hogs owned or purchased in determining the hedgeable interest of packers and processors.

These amendments, recommended by the administrator of CEA and presiding officer in recent commission hearings, J. M. Mehl, are designed to meet problems peculiar to the hedging use of the fats and oils futures markets, and to inventory accounting and management in the fats and oils industry.

Speculative limits in fats and oils

were recommended in hearings before the commission in July 1952, after investigation and study of fats and oils futures markets in representative periods. After the limits became effective in April 1953, the CEA recommended that further hearings be held by the commission to consider special problems of fats and oils manufacturers and processors. Such hearings were held in May and July 1953.

• Caution Advocated In Use of Urea

EXCESSIVE amounts of urea, the nitrogenous substance widely used as a protein supplement, may be harmful to livestock, a recent article in the publication, Western Live Stock, points out. Authors are W. D. Gallup, L. S. Pope and C. K. Whitehair of Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater.

Due to the nature of urea, the authors add, undiluted commercial preparations of urea are not recommended for home mixing. The article continues:

"Urea in supplemental feeds and rations requires thorough preparation to insure its even distribution and to prevent its settling out in the mixture.

"It should be combined with a carbohydrate feed when it is used to replace one of the common high protein supplements such as cottonseed meal. The usual recommendation is six parts of grain and one part of urea to replace seven parts of 41 percent meal. It is seldom advisable to use the urea-carbohydrate mixture to replace all of the usual high protein supplement in a ration.

"In trials at Oklahoma A. & M. best results were obtained when the mixture replaced not more than 50 percent of the regular protein supplement.

"Additional minerals, especially phosphorus, may be needed when as much as 25 to 50 percent of the protein in the supplement is provided by urea.

"We repeat: dosing with urea or allowing animals to consume large amounts over a short period of time may lead to disastrous results.

"Symptoms of urea toxicity include bloating, convulsion and prostration."

The research workers point out that, nutritionally, urea is like protein only in that it contains nitrogen. It cannot be used to advantage in feeds for animals with simple stomachs although it can be used by ruminants.

Cotton Classing Service Regulation Is Revised

Revision of regulations dealing with USDA's cotton classification services was announced Jan. 18.

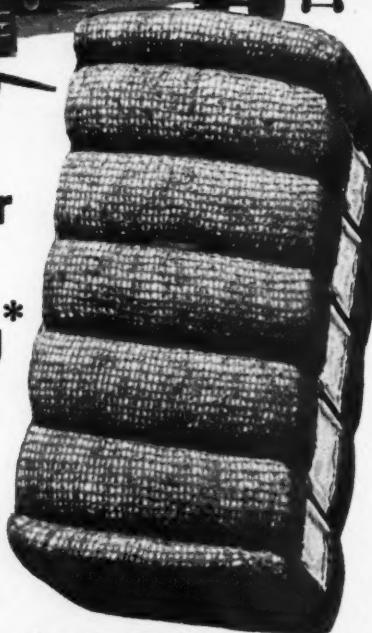
The Department explained that under the previous Cotton Standards Act, cotton samples were classified, and Form A classification memoranda stating the grade and staple length were issued regardless of whether samples were submitted to a board of cotton examiners by the owner or by a public warehouseman.

The revision provides that Form A memoranda will be issued only on freshly drawn samples submitted by a public warehouseman at the request of the owner of the cotton or his agent. A new Form D classification memorandum will be issued on samples submitted direct by the owner of the cotton or his agent.



For the ginner who knows good bagging*

- Full Weight
- Full Yardage
- Full Protection



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STANDARD BAGGING



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MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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• Corpus Christi Will Be Congress Site

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, will be the site, on June 3-4-5, of the fifteenth annual American Cotton Congress held under the sponsorship of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Tentative plans call for use of the facilities of the adjacent Robert Driscoll and White Plaza hotels, with these arrangements being completed by Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, general chairman of the sponsoring group.

Congress plans were made at a committee meeting in Dallas Jan. 16 attended by representatives of numerous cotton industry and research organizations. Corpus Christi was selected as the 1954 meeting place following consideration of invitations from Dallas, Mineral Wells, El Paso, Austin, Lubbock and other Texas points, and Memphis, New Orleans and Atlanta.

Corpus Christi, described in the invitation to the Congress as the place "where the wind blows, oil flows, cotton grows and it never snows," is the port and trade center for a leading cotton area which produces around a million bales annually. Special entertainment features are planned for the meeting by Corpus Christi cotton interests, and the Dallas Cotton Exchange will be host for one entertainment feature as it has been at previous meetings.

The committee meeting in Dallas discussed plans for a program which will include addresses on special cotton developments in the Corpus Christi area, as well as general domestic and foreign cotton problems, research developments and other topics. Program details will be completed at a future meeting, probably in March.

Among those attending the committee meeting were C. B. Spencer, A. M. Pendleton, E. M. Cooke, Ralph Rogers, R. D. Lewis, Jack Whetstone, Joel Hembree, Lyle Hessler, Earl Berkley, J. D. Prewitt, Leonard Watson, T. C. Richardson, Charles A. Bennett, Albert Long, Murray Cox, Karl Hunt, Jack Stoneham, Banks Young, Marc Anthony, Harold Vaughan, Fred C. Elliott, Fred Shaw, Stuart McGregor, George Wham, Robert Wilson, Fred Pass, John McCoilum, Eugene Butler and K. Lanse Turner.

Fats and Oils Bibliography Is Completed by SRRL

A bibliography of articles relating to fats and oils technology has been published by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. The list contains material developed and reported by members of the Laboratory staff since 1941. It lists 84 publications.

Information on a wide variety of fatty products—modified fats, mono-, di-, and triglycerides, and oils and fatty acids from cottonseed, peanuts, tung nuts, sesame seed, rice, and various minor oilseeds is catalogued.

Titled The Physical Properties of Fatty Acids, Glycerides, and Derivatives, the abstracted bibliography was compiled by W. S. Singleton. Its number is AIC-361.

Research workers and processors concerned with vegetable oils or derivatives of vegetable oils may obtain a copy by writing the Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans.

New Crop Variety Release Explained in Bulletin

How new crop varieties reach growers is the subject of a bulletin released by the Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater. The booklet points out that established procedures give all Oklahoma farmers an equal opportunity to benefit from variety research carried on at the station.

The general steps taken in making a new variety available to farmers are listed as follows:

- (1) Testing of experimental strains.
- (2) Release of an improved strain as a new variety.
- (3) Increasing the supply of seed of the new variety.
- (4) Distribution of foundation seed to private growers of certified seed.

(5) Distribution of certified seed to persons growing the crop for market.

The bulletin is numbered Misc. Pub. No. MP-32 and is dated December 1953.

Laws & Overley, Brokers, Add Shelton to Staff

H. C. Shelton has joined the firm of Laws & Overley, Memphis, brokers in cottonseed and soybean products. Shelton, who was formerly with Zimmerman, Alderson, Carr Co., has recently been released from a year's service with the Navy as an aircraft instructor.

2 National Favorites!

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Preferred for America's Salads.
... More popular every day
for Stir-N-Roll pastry and
biscuits!



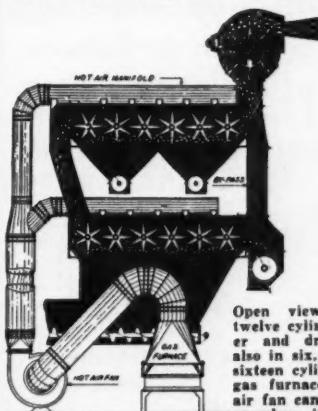
Snowdrift

Pure vegetable shortening...
Emulsified for quick-method
cakes... makes digestible,
good-tasting fried foods.

WESSON OIL & SNOWDRIFT SALES COMPANY

NEW YORK—NEW ORLEANS—SAVANNAH—SAN FRANCISCO—HOUSTON—CHICAGO

STACY COTTON CLEANER AND DRIER



Open view of our
twelve cylinder cleaner
and drier. Made
also in six, eight and
sixteen cylinders. The
gas furnace and hot
air fan can be placed
anywhere in the gin.



A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—turn on the heat. There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.

MANUFACTURED BY
The STACY COMPANY, Inc.
2704 Taylor Street
Dallas 1, Texas

Closed view of our
eight cylinder cleaner
and drier.

In Midsouth, March 2-3

Ginners' Schools Plans Outlined

■ PRACTICAL training in use of modern gin equipment will be given operators by representatives of machinery firms.

Plans are well advanced for the Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' Schools to be held March 2-3 at and near Memphis. The schools are sponsored by cot-

ton gin machinery manufacturers; ginners' associations of Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee; the Delta Councils of Louisiana and Mississippi; and the Extension Services of Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi.

All schools will be held on March 2-3, with each school continuing for two days starting daily at 9 a.m. and ending at 5 p.m. Schools will be held at the following locations:

Continental Gin Co. School at 212 Poplar Street, Memphis.

Murray-Mitchell Gin School at 146 East Butler Street, Memphis.

Lummus Cotton Gin Co. School at 234 East Butler Street, Memphis.

Hardwicke-Etter Gin Co. School at The Cowart Gin Co., Inc., nine miles west

of Charleston, Miss., on Highway 32 (14 miles east of Webb, Miss., on Highway 32).

Gin operators will be instructed in the operation, maintenance and repair of each piece of machinery in a modern gin. Actual stripped down machines and especially prepared cut-a-way machinery diagrams will be used. Factory engineers will give practical information on all machines, and experienced personnel will be available to answer questions regarding older model machines that are being used in the field.

There are no charges for the schools. Hotel reservations must be arranged by each person attending.

Ginners will be furnished with sign-up blanks by the sponsoring organizations. The filled out blanks, or a letter listing those who will attend and the name of the school to be attended, should be mailed not later than Feb. 18 to the following:

Arkansas and Missouri ginners to W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, P.O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark.

Tennessee ginners to Hugh Turner, Tennessee Ginners' Association, Ripley, Tenn.

Louisiana ginners to Harvey Grant, Louisiana Delta Council, Delhi, La.

Mississippi ginners to cotton ginning improvement committee, Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., or to Tom J. Johnston, Extension cotton ginning specialist, Stoneville.

Additional information regarding the schools may be obtained from the sponsors or the following:

J. M. Ragsdale, Extension ginning specialist, 221 Mumford Hall, Columbia, Mo.

Runyan Deere, Extension cotton specialist, 421½ West Capitol Avenue, Little Rock, Ark.

M. T. Gowder, Extension engineer, University of Tennessee, P.O. Box 1071, Knoxville 7, Tenn.

Tom J. Johnston, Extension cotton ginning specialist, Stoneville, Miss.

Charles E. Severance, assistant Extension engineer, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., Extension cotton ginning specialist, USDA, P.O. Box 7083, Station C, Atlanta 5.

A. M. Pendleton, Extension cotton ginning specialist, USDA, 1104 South Ervay Street, Dallas 1.

• Chemical Residues Bill Introduced

REPRESENTATIVE A. L. Miller of Nebraska has introduced a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act by providing for the establishment of tolerances limiting the maximum amount of farm chemical residues permitted to appear in or on raw agricultural commodities if such products are sold in interstate commerce.

Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary, National Agricultural Chemicals Association, says that the bill is expected to receive the support of the pesticide industry and of the major farm organizations.

"We believe that this new bill is in the public interest and is a practical, realistic approach to regulating the use of farm chemicals to protect crops against pests," Hitchner commented.

MODERN STEEL STORAGE All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible BUILDINGS

For—

• COTTONSEED

• SOY BEANS

• PEANUTS

Designed, Fabricated and Erected

Confer with us on your storage problems

MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

Powered by
Electricity
or Gasoline



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SI CORLEY (extreme left), Mississippi's Commissioner of Agriculture, presents a check for \$500 to Thomas R. Coleman of near Yazoo City, Delta district winner for 1953 in the Mississippi Five-Acre Cotton Contest. Looking on (left to right) are A. N. Nichols, Vaughan, winner for the northeast hills district; Britt Hughey, of Amite County, third winner of \$500; and Dr. Clay Lyle, dean and director, division of agriculture, Mississippi State College.

• Mississippi Farmers Get Cotton Awards

THOMAS R. COLEMAN, Yazoo City, Miss., was top man in the fifth annual Five-Acre Cotton Contest in Mississippi in 1953. Awards were presented at Cotton Day activities held Jan. 15 at State College, as reported in the Jan. 16 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. Coleman's average was 1,650 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

Awards totaling \$3,000 were presented to winners in the production contest, which is sponsored by cottonseed crushers, ginnerys and others.

A. N. Nichols, Vaughan, was first place winner in the northeast hills district with an average yield of 1,625 pounds of lint per acre. Britt Hughey, Smithdale Community, placed first in the South Mississippi district. His average yield was 1,180 pounds of lint per acre. The three district winners were awarded \$500 each.

A Three-Bale-Per-Acre Club for growers reaching or exceeding that yield during the five years of the contest was organized at the affair. Charter members include:

Pruitt Brothers, Carmen Massey, Marvin Sigmor, Jr. and Harris Barnes, Jr., all of Coahoma County; Willie F. Waterer and H. C. Waterer, both of Holmes County; W. B. Jenkins and J. E. Branton, Jr., both of Washington County; Harris Swayze, Thomas R. Coleman, A. N. Nichols, C. Q. Clark and James E. Coleman, all from Yazoo County.

District awards for 1953 included checks for \$150, \$125, \$100, \$75 and \$50. Recipients, in order, follow:

Delta district—Willie Frank Waterer, Holmes County; Pruitt Brothers, Coahoma County; J. E. Branton, Jr., Washington County; J. E. Coleman, Yazoo County; Charlie Q. Clark, Yazoo County.

Northeast hills district—H. S. Swayze, Yazoo County; C. C. Swayze, Yazoo County; David Mazey, Grenada County; T. V. Johnson, Yazoo County; Clarence Wood, Lee County.

South Mississippi district — Bucky

Jones, Amite County; Jack Gatlin, Amite County; Alton Gatlin, Amite County; Wilton Rogers, Covington County; R. C. McCarty, Jasper County.

Lard Sales to Germany Announced by USDA

Over 10 million pounds of unrefined lard are to be exported to Germany in the next few weeks by USDA, according to a Department announcement. The lard was purchased by USDA specifically for German export at an average cost of 18.64 cents per pound. Most of the lard—8,760,000 pounds—will be shipped from New York, and the remainder—1,288,000 pounds—will be shipped from New Orleans.

• Austin Meeting Set By Co-op Ginnerys

TEXAS Cooperative Ginnerys' Association members will hear State Commissioner of Agriculture John C. White at their annual business meeting Feb. 9 in Austin. Co-op ginnerys are holding a joint meeting with the Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives, as they did in 1953. The joint meeting starts Feb. 8.

Wilmer Smith, Wilson, is president of the ginnerys' group; R. T. Fredericksen, Littlefield, vice-president; Jack Funk, Lyford, secretary; and B. E. Schroeder, Austin, is executive secretary for the ginnerys and the Texas Federation of Cooperatives.

Ladies will be guests Feb. 8 at a complimentary luncheon and style show; and John Temple Graves III, Birmingham editor, will address the Feb. 9 banquet which will conclude the meeting.

USDA Specialist To Study African Oils Situation

A USDA commodity specialist has gone to Africa recently to obtain first-hand information on exportable production of vegetable oils and oilseeds (principally palm oil, palm kernels and peanuts).

The study is part of a broad program to promote world markets for U.S. agricultural products and to advise U.S. producers in gearing their production to world demands, USDA says.

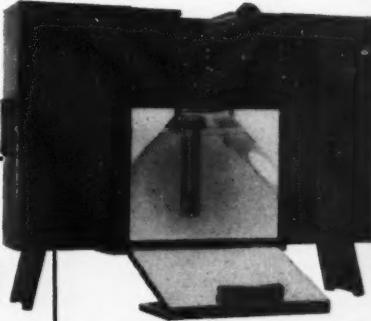
The investigation will be conducted by Volorius H. Hougen of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

He will study transportation facilities and costs; marketing facilities and methods; practices in grading, storing and processing; government programs and policies relating to fats and oils; developments in crop production, culture and harvesting; and other factors which may affect the U.S. supply of fats and oils.

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• Cotton Clinic Plans Study of Carding

IMPROVEMENT of textile mills' carding operations will be featured at the fifth annual Cotton Research Clinic, Pinehurst, N.C., Feb. 17-18-19. The event will be sponsored by the National Cotton Council and about 200 persons are expected to attend.

M. Earl Heard, vice-president and research director of the West Point Manufacturing Co., West Point, Ga., and general chairman for the Clinic, points out that only recently has this phase of textile making received the concentrated attention of textile scientists and executives.

Initial studies for reducing nepes were first discussed at the 1951 Clinic, and in 1952 one mill reported that it had saved almost \$700 per card by employing the new technique.

Heard stated that there has not been a major change in the card since the late 1800's, but that recent research has led to questioning of the traditional design of the machine.

A special feature of the program will be a symposium on the cotton industry abroad. Members of a cotton textile technical mission will be among the participants, and Heard will serve as moderator.

Members of the symposium are Helmut R. Wakeham, Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N.J.; Lindsay Dexter, Peperell

Manufacturing Co., Boston; and Ralph Rusca, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, each of whom served on the technical mission; as well as George W. Pfeiffenberger, Otto Goedecke Co., Hallettsville, Texas; and Earle E. Berkley, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston.

Other speakers announced include Hugh M. Brown, Clemson College, Clemson, S.C.; J. W. Powisich, Procter & Schwartz, Inc., Philadelphia; and Robert C. Ashworth, Jr., Ashworth Brothers, Fall River, Mass.

In addition, three European textile scientists have accepted invitations to present technical papers at the meeting, according to George Buck, Council technical director. They are Werner Bueser, Rohrschach, Switzerland; Eric Harding Jones, Shirley Institute, Manchester, England; and Tom Pogson, Joseph Sykes Brothers, Ltd., Huddersfield, England.

• California Station Tests Salt-Meal

EWE FEEDING TESTS conducted at Hopland Field Station, Hopland, Calif., further confirm the fact that self-feeding of supplemental protein concentrates may be limited by use of granulated salt.

Researchers there report that consumption, while not completely controlled, was "at least influenced by increasing or decreasing the percentage of salt in accordance with existing conditions and desired level of supplementation."

The California animal husbandry specialists concluded that consumption rate of supplemental feeds by ewes is affected by a number of factors, including climatic conditions, the animals' preference for feeds, the nutritional content of natural range feeds and the lambing status of the ewes.

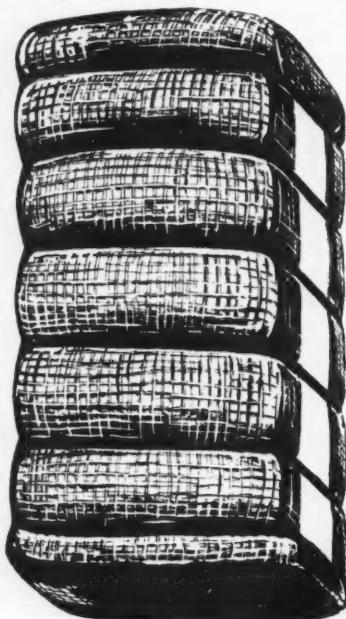
The study has been reported in California Agriculture by D. T. Torell, assistant specialist in animal husbandry, Hopland, and Wm. C. Weir, assistant professor of animal husbandry, University of California, Davis.

In the winter of 1952-53 the ewes were self-fed a mixture of cottonseed meal, salt and ground barley. For part of the period they received one pound of alfalfa hay per head daily. Early in the season, consumption averaged 0.64 pound of the supplement daily. At this time the feed contained 30 percent granulated salt, 35 percent cottonseed meal and 35 percent ground barley.

The ewes showed a preference for green grass, even when the nutrients had been leached from it by rains, so a reduced amount of salt was necessary to maintain a nutritionally desirable level of consumption. A mixture of 20 percent salt with 40 percent each cottonseed meal and barley brought supplemental consumption to 0.27 pound per head daily.

Another change in the supplement, increasing the proportion of cottonseed meal to 60 percent and reducing the barley content to 20 percent, resulted in an increase in consumption to 0.52 pound daily.

Later in the season, as the natural range grasses began to gain in nutritive value, the researchers found that increasing the amount of salt in the supplement automatically cut down on consumption.



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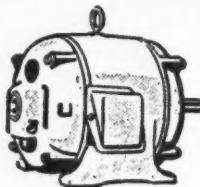
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• George Fay Retiring Jan. 31 at Houston

GEORGE W. FAY, Houston, manager of Southern Bagging Co. division of Anderson, Clayton & Co., retired on Jan. 31 in accordance with the firm's retirement plan. Succeeding him in management of the firm are George C. Hopkins, Jr., and his assistant, Aiken Wright.

Fay's association with cottonseed crushers and ginners of Texas and Oklahoma covers many years. J. S. Bemis Bros. Bag Co. brought Fay from St. Louis to Dallas on Oct. 12, 1912, the day that the Adolphus Hotel opened. Fay lived in Dallas as sales representative for Bemis until 1924, when he joined Anderson, Clayton & Co.

His friends in the industry will join the staff of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in extending best wishes.

Corn Will Replace Cotton In Kern County, Calif.

Farmers in Kern County, California, are planning to plant hybrid corn as a replacement for cotton acreage lost under new controls, says H. W. Schwalm, Shafter, farm advisor.

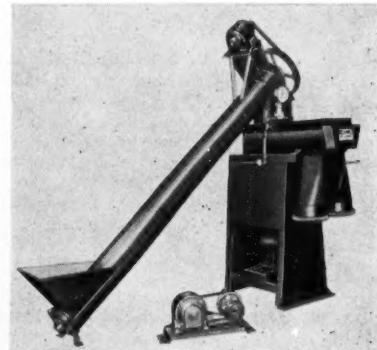
He points out that California has been bringing in about 80 percent of its corn requirements from other states and that growing the crop at home should reduce cost to California purchasers.

One Shafter business firm has already constructed a plant designed to handle the anticipated corn harvest.

New Product:

KELLY DUPLEX MOLASSES MIXER

The new Kelly Duplex Twin molasses mixer, shown below with its twin paddle rotor, adds molasses in just the right proportion—assures fast, thorough, even mixing without balling or lumping—



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and practically eliminates all cleaning. Used in conjunction with two feed mixers, it gives a continuous flow of private brand or custom mixed sweet feeds. While a batch from one mixer is being processed, the second mixer is preparing a new batch. Furnished with a 7½ HP motor, a 1 HP conveyor motor and a 2 HP molasses pump, the “Twin” requires only a minimum amount of space—is carefully designed and sturdy constructed to give unsurpassed operating efficiency, economy and life. For full information, write The Duplex Mill and Manufacturing Co., 218 Sigler Street, Springfield, Ohio, or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 21, Texas.

Linters Production, Markets

(Continued from Page 10)

the quality agreed upon at the time of sale. On the other hand, when demand for linters is great, some buyers accept linters of lower quality than originally agreed upon. Unfavorable price changes frequently are contributing factors. More equitable trading might be brought about by basing sales agreements on firm contracts which provide for evaluation of quality according to an impartial standard."

The report indicates that 23 percent of the felting-type linters and 67 percent of the chemical linters were sold direct by mills to converters in 1951-52. Mills sold to dealers 65 percent of the felting linters and 24 percent of the chemical linters; and 12 percent of the mill sales of felting linters and 9 percent of the chemical linters were through brokers.

• **Linters Markets**—Chemical uses accounted for about 61 percent of the consumption of linters in 1951-52, felting uses for about 36 percent and miscellaneous uses (including battery boxes, medical supplies, linoleum, etc.) 3 percent.

Chemical uses included rayon and acetate 36 percent, plastics 7 percent, explosives, films, etc. 5 percent, paper 4 percent, cellulose ethers, sausage casings, etc. 5 percent and exports as pulp 4 percent.

Bedding comprised 14 percent of the consumption, automobile batts and pads 13 percent and furniture upholstery and stuffing 9 percent.

Relative instability of linter prices and supplies, the authors point out, has traditionally been a basic disadvantage of linters in competition with other materials. While linters are preferred for some uses, they add, in most instances some substitution of other materials is possible.

• **Competition Increasing**—Authors of the USDA publication cite figures showing the increasing competition that chemical linters have been facing from wood pulp. They show that the dissolving wood pulp industry's capacity increased from 364,000 tons in 1946 to 857,000 in 1953. It is expected to reach 1,240,000 tons by next year.

"Although linters pulp is preferred because of the purity of cellulose," they comment, "the actual cost per pound of dry linter cellulose was higher than wood pulp cellulose in all years except 1949. In 1952, the actual cost per pound of pure dry cellulose averaged 15.57 cents in the form of linters pulp, 13.23 cents in acetate grade wood pulp and 12.04 cents in high-tenacity wood pulp. In order for linters pulp to have competed effectively with these grades of wood pulp, it appears that a reduction of 2.5 to 3.5 cents per pound from the average level of prices for 1952 would have been necessary."

The potential market for linters in the manufacture of fine writing paper or "rag content" type of paper is estimated by Whitten and Stevenson at approximately equivalent to 300,000 bales of linters annually.

They cite the interest of paper manufacturers in using more linters, mentioning the research project started in February 1953 by the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wis.; and

conclude "it appears that a substantial part of this market will be open to linters."

The authors indicate, also, that prospects for linter consumption in felting uses are reasonably good so long as supplies do not vary substantially and linters prices remain competitive with cotton picker waste.

"It appears," they say, "that variable supply and price are not likely to cause excessive and permanent loss of marketing outlets for felting grade linters, whereas chemical grade linters face serious competition and possible loss of markets to wood pulp for these reasons. Nevertheless, the possibility of increase in use of such products as foam rubber, sisal, shredded wood pulp and rubberized hair cannot be totally discounted as a threat to markets now held by felting grades of linters."

About 20,000 bales of linters were used during the 1951-52 season in the manufacture of battery boxes. About nine-tenths of the linters used for this purpose were Grades 5 and 6. Linters of relatively high trash or oil content are not suitable for this market.

Some 2,000 bales of linters are used yearly by the medical supply industry. While linters generally are considered unsatisfactory for surgical dressing and similar medical supplies, linters are used for absorbent cotton for industrial filtration, stuffing, packing insulation and similar purposes. Relatively long staple linters are preferred, the USDA study points out, and Grade 2 linters comprised over 90 percent of the linters used for this purpose in 1951-52.

Efforts Are Encouraging

These facts should be enough to point up the importance of preserving and expanding the markets for linters. Cotton oil mills have been selling an average of about \$50 million worth of linters annually during recent seasons. Linters have accounted for 8 to 25 percent of the total value of cottonseed products during the past decade.

The cooperation between workers at the Southern Laboratory and members

of the industry, including such organizations as the National Cottonseed Products Association, National Cotton Council, American Cotton Linter Association and others, is encouraging. It should stimulate individual mills and allied industry firms to work together toward production and marketing practices that will protect the outlets for this \$50 million problem child—the most versatile of the products of cottonseed.

Flexible Steel Appoints

Vertner S. Kenerson

Vertner S. Kenerson is now representing Flexible Steel Lacing Co. in the Carolinas, Virginia and East Tennessee. Vert, as he is known in the field, takes over part of the area formerly covered by Austin Webster who retired from Flexible Steel earlier this year. The company manufactures belt fasteners for joining conveyor, transmission and V-belts.

Vert has been in the industrial transmission and material handling industry for over 13 years. This experience has provided him with an excellent background for his work with Flexible Steel Lacing Co.

As a factory and field trained representative he has full knowledge of problems concerning fastening conveyor and transmission belts and will be able to serve his territory in a capable manner, the firm points out.

Kenerson is a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1936. Vert, Mrs. Kenerson and their three children make their home in Raleigh.

Texas Ginner's Wife

Is Buried at Rotan

Funeral services were held Jan. 9 at Rotan, Texas, for Mrs. Mabel Hellums Prater, wife of C. H. (Hack) Prater, Memphis, Texas, district gin manager for Western Cottonoil Co. She was 61 years old. Besides her husband, Mrs. Prater is survived by a daughter, stepmother, four sisters and two brothers.

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CALENDAR							
Conventions • Meetings • Events							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

• Feb. 4—Farmers Union Cooperative Ginner's Association of Oklahoma annual meeting, Hobart, Okla. Mrs. Lucile Millwee, P. O. Box 631, Carnegie, secretary-treasurer.

• Feb. 8-9—Texas Cooperative Ginner's Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives joint meeting, Austin, Texas. Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, Texas, executive secretary and treasurer.

• Feb. 15-16—Third Annual Cottonseed Processing Clinic, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and the Laboratory. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.

• Feb. 15-16—The Carolinas Ginner's Association annual convention, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N.C. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary.

• Feb. 16—Annual Cotton Ginner's Field Day, Oklahoma Cotton Research Station, Chickasha, Okla.

• March 2-3—Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' Schools for ginners of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee. To be held at locations in and near Memphis, Tenn.

• March 2-3—Oklahoma Cotton Ginner's Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.

• March 7-8—Georgia Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention, Bon Air Hotel, Augusta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 386, Sylvania, Ga., executive vice-president.

• March 9-10—Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention, Thomas Jefferson Hotel, Birmingham. Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, Ala., secretary.

• March 18-19-20—Third Annual Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginner's Association, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginner's associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the exhibit.

• March 18-19-20—Arkansas-Missouri Ginner's Association annual convention, Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

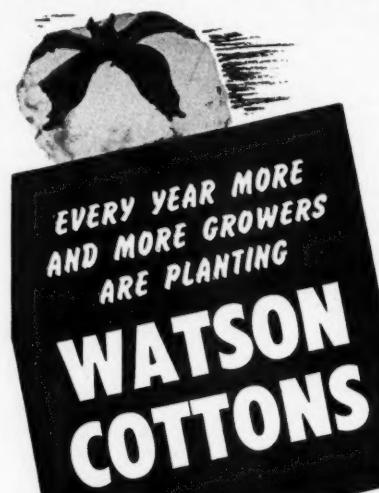
• March 18-19-20—Tennessee Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention, Memphis. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 19-20-21—Seventh Annual West Coast Divisional Meeting, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Paradise Inn, Phoenix, Ariz. H. F. Crossno, P. O. Box 15345, Vernon Branch, Los Angeles, meeting chairman.

• March 29-30—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 1-2—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis 3, executive vice-president.

• April 5-6-7—Texas Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention, State Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 3720-24 Race Street, Dallas, executive



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vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 444), Dallas 21.

• April 12-13-14—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.

• May 7-11—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 24-25—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.

• May 31-June 1—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 219 Church Street, Montgomery, executive secretary. Alabama-Florida association, J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

• June 2-3-4—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillou, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4-5—American Cotton Congress sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Corpus Christi, Texas. For information write Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, general chairman.

• June 6-7-8-9—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-8—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association - South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S.C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 13-14-15—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association sixtieth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.

• June 30-July 1-2—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. J. A. Rogers, 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson, secretary.

• July 6-7-8—Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• July 28-29-30—Eighth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Little Rock, Ark. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

• Aug. 30-31-Sept. 1—American Soybean Association thirty-fourth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Geo. M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer, Hudson, Iowa.

• Dec. 2-3—Eighth Annual Beltwide Insect Control Conference. Hotel Adolphus, Dallas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

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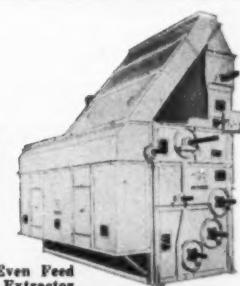
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laugh it off

One of the late President Wilson's favorite stories was about a group of college professors at a certain university who were in the habit of meeting to consider any acts of misconduct on the part of the students. One afternoon they were talking about some such act by a certain student and one professor who insisted upon a severe punishment for the lad, said:

"After all, God has given us eyes."
"Yes," replied one of his colleagues with a kinder nature, "and eyelids!"

• • •
He was boring the girl to tears with his old tales when in came her dog. "Have you taught him any new tricks since I was here last?" he asked. "Yes," she affirmed sweetly, "if you whistle, he'll bring you your hat."

• • •
Miss Jones was discussing the American way of life with a group of preschool children.

"We Americans drew up a Declaration of Independence," she said. "Now those are big words, but the real meaning is that we just wrote a letter, and in that letter we said, 'We are free.'" At this point a small boy in the back of the room raised his hand to protest indignantly, "I'm not free—I'm four!"

• • •
A good many men have a fine understanding about everything related to marriage except their wives.

• • •
"Yes," said the old man, "I have had some terrible disappointments but none stands out over the years like the one that come to me as a boy."

"And what was it?"
"When I crawled under a tent to see a circus—and discovered it was a revival meeting!"

• • •
A drunk walked into an elevator shaft, fell four floors to the bottom, stood up, brushed himself off, and shouted, "I said UP!"

• • •
Uncle Harry had come for the weekend and nothing would suit little Jimmy but the great hero should share his room and bed.

Just after he put the light out, Jimmy remembered something.

"Oops!" he cried, "I nearly forgot!"
He hopped out of bed and knelt down by the side of it. Not wishing to disillusion the little boy, Uncle Harry proceeded to get up and kneel at his side of the bed.

"Boy!" crowed Jimmy, "Won't you get it! Wait till Mom finds out. It's on this side of the bed!"

• • •
A wise wife always asks for what she can't have, so she can compromise and get what she really wants.

• • •
The teacher was giving the primary class a talk on flowers. "Now, children" she said, "who can tell me what makes the flower spring from the seed?" "God does it," answered one little girl, "but fertilizer helps."

• • •
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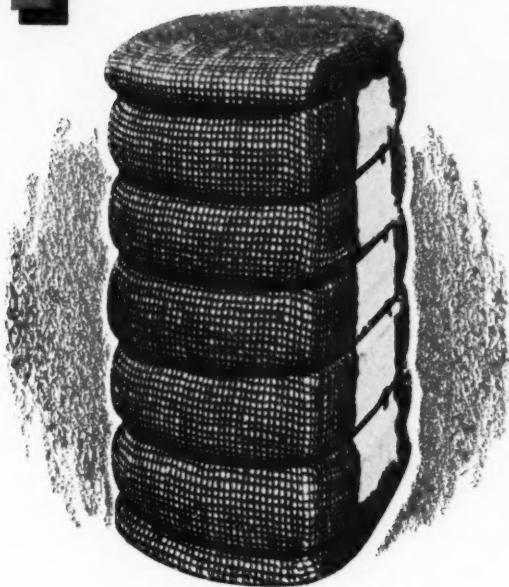
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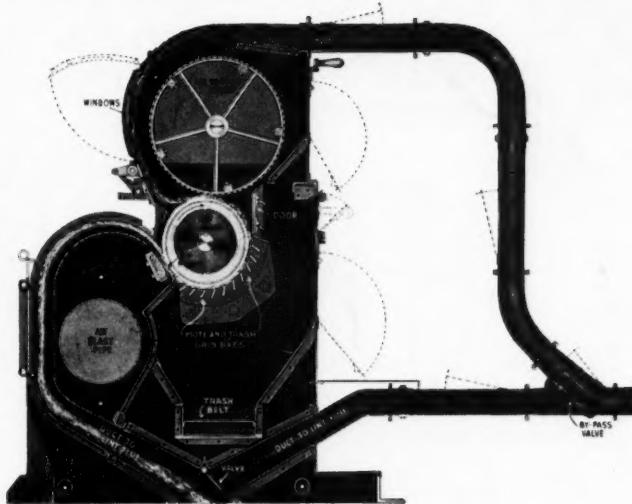
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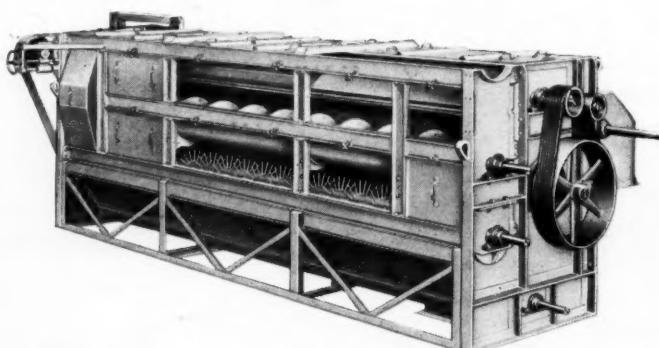


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